ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,139—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M.	
R.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th Octr.
M* CARTHAGE	3280	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.L.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	13th "
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th "
B.L.PENINSULAR	5162	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M* CARTHAGE	3280	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.L.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester.	11th "
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th "
B.L.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B. Andrews	25th "

The Steamers marked B. L. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked M* proceeds to ADEN only, and passengers transship there to a steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

The Steamer marked B.M. proceeds to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only, and passengers for LONDON must go Overland from either Port.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 28th Aug., 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4.140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4.213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	2nd Nov.
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,260	24th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 825

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia &c. called at by their vessels.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,373	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.
Bassoon House, 30 Church Gate Street, Bombay, Oct. 27, 1897.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S.W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

PASSAGE SEASON 1897.

PASSAGES secured by P. O., the other LINERS and all NON-LINERS, at lowest rates. No COMMISSION charged.
SELECTED NON-LINERS to Continent and England, from Rs. 300.
REGISTER kept for BOOKINGS in advance.
"SOCIAL GROUPING." Special care exercised in this.
LIST of all SAILINGS, with details, furnished promptly.
REDUCTIONS for FAMILIES and PARTIES.
SPECIAL reductions for MISSIONARIES and RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.
PASSAGES from any PART of the WORLD arranged through our several HOUSES and AGENCIES.
CONTINENTAL RAIL TICKETS arranged.
PASSENGERS met at Railway Stations and conducted on Board or to Hotels.
PARCELS and HEAVY GOODS shipped to any part of the world.
BAGGAGE and CARGO CLEARED, DESPATCHED and INSURED.
DUTY and all CHARGES prepaid, if desired.
SMALL PARCELS enclosed in our Regular PARCEL CASES.
SOLDIERS' HEAVY BOXES shipped to any address CHEAPLY.
TROOPSHIP BAGGAGE shipped. Horses and Dogs shut out from same forwarded economically.
SOLE AGENTS AT BOMBAY FOR
MESSRS. CURTISS AND SONS,
TROOPSHIP AGENTS,
PORTSMOUTH AND SOUTHAMPTON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Cr. AR Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

NOTES:

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY BY TODARMAL

Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 2nd Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on the 28th Oct., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,011 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 21st Oct., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

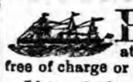
PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon vis Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 26th October, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X			18th Nov., 1897.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE Acting Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,
BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

INSPECT
TREACHER AND COMPANY'S
NEW STOCK OF
GENUINE ROVER BICYCLES
(J. K. STARLEY & CO.)
"The Rover has set the pattern to the World."
The most PERFECT MACHINE in the market.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

TOWARDS KHARTOUM.
THE STORY OF THE SOUDAN WAR OF 1896.
Illustrated with numerous Pictures, Portraits and Maps.
By A. HILLIARD ATTERIDGE, Rs. 12.
Special Correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle."

PHILIP'S LARGE-SCALE MAP OF THE NORTH-WESTERN FRONTIER.
With a Map showing the Overland Routes to India, and a Military Map of the Indian Empire 1897. Price As. 12.

CYCLES ! CYCLES ! CYCLES !

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne, and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

The Palmer Cycles are of the highest class manufactured, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest impaoved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S	GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs. 330
	LADIES' with Gearcase	" 330
ARAB	GENT'S Roadster or Racer	" 300
"	LADIES' with Gearcase	" 320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUB AGENTS :
THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,
6, CHURCH GATE STREET,
AND
ASQUITH AND LORD,
APOLLO STREET.

BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME
SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME.
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,
McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

N. S.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
CHEMISTS,
are Manufacturers of
N. S. POWDER.
The best Disinfectant and Preventative of
PLAGUE and CHOLERA
and GERM DESTROYER.
Contains
CORROSIVE SUBLIMATE.
In 7lbs., 14lbs., 28lbs. Boxes.
Price Re. 1-4, Rs. 2-14, Rs. 12-8 Cash.
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3
WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands in its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter season.

THE
NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THE
INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the
INDIAN "PREMIER"
which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO.. LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.
MARCKS & CO., LTD.. are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.
Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO, LIMITED
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOLTON AND COMPANY
Beg to invite attention to the
NEW STOCK OF STORES AND PROVISIONS.
Imported from the best Houses in perfectly fresh condition.
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS of all Kinds.
WINES AND SPIRITS,
BEERS AND STOUTS,
of the approved Brands only.

BRITISH EMPIRE MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
To which has been transferred the business of
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.
ASSETS.....£2,470,000 PREMIUM AND INTEREST INCOME.....£370,000
Military and Naval Lives Assured on advantageous Terms.
Temperance Section for Europeans.
Special Bonus in the Temperance Section.
Native and European Lives Assured at uniform Rates.
Volunteers' Risks at ordinary rates without extra charge.
Six per cent. Investment Policies.
Whole Life and Endowment Assurances.
AGENTS for the Bombay Presidency :—
LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

MANSFIELD BROS.,
Encaustic Tiles, Plain Glazed Tiles, Flooring Tiles.
LATHAM & CO., Agents, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
NEW SEASON'S GOODS.
MILLINERY.
CHOICE NOVELTIES IN TH MOST RECENT STYLES AT MODERATE PRICES.
BOMBAY.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO
HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA,
H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, &c., &c.
The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.
HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ILLUMINATIONS
AND
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS

On SATURDAY, the 30th instant,
From 6-30 to 10 P.M.

Tickets for Admission will be available at our office on application.

Ladies and Gentlemen who were invited on TUESDAY last are requested to kindly present their invitation Cards at the entrance.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are INFORMED that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the H. L. Guns at the Malabar South Fort, at 10 A.M., on FRIDAY, 29th October, 1897.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police,
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 27th October, 1897.

SOFT SHIRTS
FOR DAY WEAR
SOFT GAUZE
AND
GAUZE NET.

3 FOR Rs. 12.
Very comfortable wear.

ASQUITH & LORD,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE. The BUSINESS of 1895 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.
Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Motussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N.B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Motussil towns can be arranged.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY OF E. LAWRENCE, ESQ.
Accountant-General, going away shortly.

VICTORIA in good order with brake and a pair of Bay Waler COBS with harness. Both horses go in pair and single harness, good movers and quiet.

TO LET.—Upper-storeyed BUNGALOW on Dadyseth Hill, from 1st November, for a period of twelve months.

For particulars apply to

HORMASJI SORABJI,
French Bridge, Girgaum.

NOW READY.

In Pamphlet Form

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE: 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadevie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadevie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirr ups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 28th October, at 5-45 P.M.

R. B. NIXON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

THE STEWARDS, W. I. T. C., will AGE, CLASS and MEASURE HORSES at Messrs. ANDERSON and Co.'s YARD, Byculla, on SUNDAY, 31st October, 1897, at 7 A.M.

Forms will be supplied by Messrs. Anderson and Co., on payment of Re. 20.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

PORBANDAR STATE, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the work of constructing a Shutter Weir a Lock, Regulators and protective works in and near the River Bhadar; Dredging the River bed and Excavating Drainage Channels.

The cost of the works which will probably be executed at present, will probably amount to Three Lakhs of Rupees.

Plans, Specifications and estimate may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and Form of Tender obtained, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, during office hours.

Contractors should give undersigned previous notice of their intention to visit the site of the works.

Tenders will be received at noon on MONDAY, the 22nd November next.

It must be clearly understood by Tenderers that the Administrator, Porbandar State, is not bound to accept the lowest Tender or any Tender.

J. J. B. BENSON, A.M. I.C.E.,
State Engineer.

Porbandar, 15th October, 1897.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

NOTICE TO SHIP-OWNERS AND AGENTS.

TENDERS INVITED FOR FREIGHT CONTRACT BY THE BOMBAY NATIVE PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Undersigned is prepared to receive Tenders of the Rates per ton, including rebate allowance to the Association at which owners and Agents of the Steam-ship Companies are prepared to Contract for the Shipment of Piece-Goods (amounting to nearly 1,50,000 packages per year) from Glasgow and Liverpool via Suez Canal to Bombay upon the following terms:—

1. The Rates to be Tendered must be (1) for freight from Glasgow to Bombay and (2) for freight from Manchester Warehouse to Bombay, and in both cases inclusive of all charges including free delivery in the Prince's Dock.

2. Goods from other towns to be treated as Manchester Goods to the extent of an allowance to shippers of the equivalent of the carriage from Manchester Warehouse to alongside Steamer.

3. Sealed Tenders addressed to the Honorary Secretary of the Association must reach the Undersigned, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November next.

4. No undertaking is given so that the lowest or any tender will be accepted.

For the Members of the Bombay Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association.

MOTILAL KANJI,
Joint Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd October, 1897.

P. S.—Draft contract can be had on application at the office of the Association.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.
LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE COMMISSIONERS of CALCUTTA are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 404 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, TO OPEN a DEBENTURE LOAN for Rs. 20,00,000 (twenty-lakhs) on the Security of the Rates, Taxes and Dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a Currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and 1st August of each year.

3. The Form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock p.m. of MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the Form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and Superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-Notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments:—

One-fourth	by the 22nd November, 1897.
Do.	by the 15th December, 1897.
Do.	by the 15th January, 1898.
Do.	by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.

14. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a pro rata allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. A minimum having been previously fixed, tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on MONDAY, the 8th November, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.

Municipal Office, Calcutta, 22nd October, 1897.

FORM of APPLICATION for DEBENTURES.

I hereby Tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent. Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

Dated Signed

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Glöel for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £75 per year

Application to

Dr. GLÖEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England

GERMANY.

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SOBERNHEIM A. D. NAHE.

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BOARD (including room and attendance from one guinea a week. English spoken.

G. KIEHL, Proprietor.

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HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
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CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

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BOMBAY.

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CHAMPAGNE,
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

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Sole Agents, Bombay.

FRED. GIESSLER & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.

Extra Superior Dry, Quarts Rs. 76 and Pints Rs. 40 per doz
for India " Rs. 76 " Rs. 40 "

For these Cream of Champagnes
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BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobo, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettal.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM, Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th July, 1897.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

TO COMMEMORATE
THE DIAMOND JUBILEE
A SPECIALLY PRINTED ENGRAVING
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN EMPRESS OF INDIA
H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES
H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK
H. R. H. THE PRINCE EDWARD OF YORK
Will be PRESENTED to every purchaser of a Bottle of the
BEEHIVE BRANDY
Can be had at Rs. 2-4-0 per Bottle in Bombay from

D. C. OOMRIGUR.	E. P. BARTLIWALLA & Co.	M. P. BARIA.
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E. B. LAKDAWALLA & Co.	MORENAS & Co.	J. N. KAPADIA.
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FROM
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OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.
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30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 9
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

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AGENTS:—
EWART LATHAM & CO.,
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A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"South Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1883.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, as I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenges is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P. & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S. & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
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Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivaled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s PURE SUPERIOR TEA DUST.—Golden Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 14; Rose Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 13; Rose Pekoe Dust, As. 12; Flowery Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 11; Flowery Pekoe Dust, As. 10; Orange Pekoe Dust, As. 9 and Pekoe Dust, As. 8 per lb. These Tea Dusts are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA & Co. Tea and Coffee Merchants, 13, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

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If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS
have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed
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Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thalping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.
CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND... Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.
Issues Letters of Credit.
Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.
Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.
Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock shares, bullion, and produce.
Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.
Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co)
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 37 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
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INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,347½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	127½
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	25	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	420	420	3 pr. ct.	423½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	300	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Aber (Mesurachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhaowuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	568	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Brush & Canvas Press Co., Ld.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Broach Oil & Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach Oil & Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1.0
English Press and Manfg.	460	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
Fort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,000
French	350	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khanagum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	16 pr. ct.	210
Mahim Adoption Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	71½
Oriental Co.	1,250	400	400	dvd Rs20	374
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	15	250
New Bezar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs 45	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 10½	145xd
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	25	440
Sahapathy (Bellary)	350	500	75	20	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Shad and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	505
Soraby Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	NIL	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Do. Ld.		200	10	dvd Rs35	1,130

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	225
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Bathing	500	50	50	12	45
Badhara Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,700
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,675
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd ...	55
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	2,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	222½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	320
Indian Guarantee Surety & Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	183
Marokis & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	168
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	147
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 8	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	457xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,350	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad V.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	780
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.8	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	600
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	74
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,625xd
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
City of Bombay Mills	860	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Gonanaghi Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	580
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1015
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	525
Dulia Ginning and Pressing					
DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	20	dvd 25	380
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	665
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hydershad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co. Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	225
Jamshed Mannfacturing Co.	1,800	...	250	dvd Rs.7½	230
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandelah	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khanagum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,300
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburgai	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,477½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,150
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	5 0
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs33	860
Ripon Mills	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	300
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dv. Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venkhuwker Lukhmidhunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	300	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500com.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	420	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	...

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	24-10
China Leaf	"	24-8 Nomi.
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	24-7
Do. do. new	"	24-5
Australian, bar Gold	"	24-8
Bombay bar Gold	"	24-6
Sovereigns	"	15-8
Do. Dragoons	"	15-7
Bar Silver 17	"	15-8
Do. 17½	"	15-8

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h., 30m. Sun sets, 5h., 29m., High water, 0-31m., 0-23a. Low water, 6-25m., 6-17a.
Small Causes Court reopens.
Karachi Ice Company, Hummum Street, 3 p.m.
Annual meeting, Bombay Philharmonic Society, Town Hall, 5-45 p.m.
Music on the Esplanade, 5-45 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Henry Bolckow entered the dock on Tuesday, and the steamer Afghan left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Warora entered, and the steamer Ganges left the dock yesterday.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Small Causes Court reopens to-day, after the October vacation and the Diwalee holidays.

SENIOR JUDICIAL CLERK TO THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.—Mr. Sittaram Dhakji Vasleker, senior Judicial Clerk, attached to the Second Presidency Magistrate's Court, goes on two months' privilege leave from the 1st proximo.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the members and the general public will be held to-morrow (Friday), at 5-45 p.m., in the hall of the Money School, Dhobie Talao, when the committee's report will be presented and office bearers for the current year will be elected. The Hon'ble Dr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatwadekar will preside.

PROMENADE CONCERT.—A Promenade concert, in aid of the General Expenses Fund of the Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba, is to be held next Tuesday evening, in the Town Hall. The programme is a full and varied one, and bound to attract a large audience. Seats are being booked at Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s, and the plan is quickly filling up.

SERIOUSLY INJURED BY A FALL.—Keshowji Hariram, a Hindu, aged twenty-two years, residing at Borah Street, Fort, was, on Tuesday afternoon, hanging a curtain to the front of the verandah, on the third floor of his house, when he accidentally missed his hold, and fell on to the road, a height of about fifty-one feet, sustaining fractures to both the arms and legs. He was removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and detained for treatment.

MUSIC ON THE ESPLANADE.—The Band of St. Mary's College will play the following programme, at the Esplanade Bandstand, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March.....Husarenritt.....Kahl.
Overture.....Concert Overture.....Franke.
Gavotte.....Die Schone Reiterin.....Rixner.
Fantasia.....Songs and Dances.....Gartner.
Valse.....Aus Schoner Feit.....Rixner.
Potpourri.....The Rivals.....Curth.
Polka.....Concert Polka.....Llarces.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE SHOW AT RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S.—The photographic exhibition of Raja Deen Dayal and Sons was a great success, as it was visited by no less than 20,000 persons on Monday and over 50,000 on Tuesday. In spite of all precautions to regulate the egress and ingress of visitors by Superintendent Crummy and Inspector Holdway, the rush was so very great, that the passage to thier Art Photographic Salon was almost blocked. They have, therefore, proposed to open the exhibition and illumination on Saturday, from 6-30 to 10 p. m., for invited guests, as many of them were disappointed and had to go back, being unable to obtain admission.

A DIWALI PRESENT.—The proprietor of the "Daftar Ashkara" Press has issued a Guzerati calendar as a present to his constituents a the present Diwali festival. It is a neat little book of reference, containing Hindu, Parsi, Christian, and Moslem dates that fall throughout the Hindu year from the 26th of October instant to the 13th November 1893, there being an additional month at the end of the year. There are various items of information useful to merchants, bankers, and the general public, viz the two eclipses of the moon and one of the sun, the former on the 7th January and 4th July, and the latter (that of the sun) on the 22nd January 1898. Rules and regulations relating to the Post Office, the Railways, Telegraph department, etc., are given with clear instructions as to how to follow them.

FIRE AT ARTHUR ROAD.—About 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, a fire broke out in a cow shed, belonging to one Ramjeevan Ramlal, and situated in an open piece of land off the Arthur Road. The fire-brigade stations were telephoned, but before the Sankli Tank steamer appeared on the scene the whole of the shed was ablaze and razed to the ground in a few minutes. At the time of the outbreak, the shed had ten buffaloes tethered therein, four of which belonged to one Khadee Dugrao, and six to the owner of the shed. The former four escaped uninjured, but three of the latter were severely burnt. The fire originated from a naked kerosine oil lamp, which had been kept burning in the shed. The damage was estimated at Rs. 220. The fire engines were not worked, as the water from a standpipe was found sufficient to cope with the flames.

FATAL FALL OFF A TREE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the Hindu burning-ground, at Sonapore, touching the death of Shivram Dhondiba, a cart-driver, aged thirty years, residing at Borah Street, Lower Colaba. About 6 o'clock, on Sunday evening last, the deceased went to his stable, at Pasta Gully, where he used to keep his bullocks. Immediately after Shivram went up a banian tree to get some hay, which he had kept on it, and as he was pulling down bundle after bundle of hay, he accidentally lost his hold of a branch, and fell on to the ground below. He was picked up by some cart-drivers, but was found unconscious, bleeding from his ears. He was taken home, where some household remedies were tried to revive him, but all in vain, and he remained in that state until his death, which took place on Tuesday evening. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FATAL COLLAPSE OF A CHAWL.—At half-past 10 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the whole of the southern portion of a one-storeyed chawl, belonging to Sooranjah Jerbundhan, and situated at Narelwady, suddenly collapsed, injuring severely one Benani Ramratthan, aged forty-five years, and slightly injuring two other tenants. The injured persons were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where Benni was detained under treatment, while the others were allowed to go home after their injuries had been dressed. The chawl was an old one and in a dilapidated condition. The portion which gave way consisted of four rooms, all of which were occupied by several tenants at the time of the accident. The Engineering Department of the Bombay Municipality were informed, and they removed the debris. Benni succumbed to the injuries yesterday morning in the hospital. Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict that the death of the deceased was caused by shock, the result of extensive injuries sustained in his head and face by a wall and a portion of a roof of a chawl having fallen on him.

THE INDIAN MARRIAGE BENEFIT FUND, LIMITED.—An extraordinary general meeting of members and nominees of the fund was held, yesterday at the office, 5, Patel Street, Mr. Fakirjee Sorabjee Master presiding. The following resolutions were carried unanimously: (1) That the proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting held on 20th September, 1897, and the appointment of directors under Article 66 of the Articles of Association of the fund since registered are hereby confirmed. (2) That the above fund be merged in the Indian Marriage Benefit Fund, Limited, and the members, shareholders, and nominees on the register of the above fund be treated as members, shareholders, and nominees of the said registered fund, and be entitled to all the privileges and rights of members, shareholders, and nominees under the memorandum and Articles of Association of the registered fund. (3) That the assets and liabilities of the unregistered fund be transferred to the said registered fund.—The Indian Marriage Benefit Fund, Limited—and the present board of directors of the registered fund invested with all the usual powers and authorities of directors in respect of such assets. The proceedings terminated with the customary compliment to the chairman.

PROFESSOR MAX MULLER, in this month's *Cosmopolis*, recalls the story of what happened once in the coin-room of the British Museum, where, during a visit of a number of gentlemen and ladies, it was observed that a very valuable and almost unique Cicilian coin had disappeared. All the gentlemen present in the room at the time had to be searched, and no one objected except one. He protested his innocence, but declared that nothing would induce him to allow his pockets to be searched. All the other visitors were allowed to go home, but he was detained while the coin-room was swept, and every corner searched once more. At last the missing coin was found in a chink of the floor. Every apology was made to the suspected person, but he was asked why he had so strongly objected to being searched. He then produced from his pocket another specimen of the very same coin. "I came here," he said, "to compare my specimen, which is very perfect, with the only other specimen which is thought to be superior to mine, and almost unique in the world. Now suppose," he added, "that you had not found your coin, and had found my specimen in my pocket, would anybody have believed in my innocence?"

LADIES' TOILET PETS of the DAY! BEAUTY-CHARM for the complexion, BLANC DE CAMILLIA for the face, FLORAL HAIR DOUCHE for the Hair, ODONTINE and DENTODONT for the Teeth and Gums and PUKKA RUSMA for removing superfluous Hair. At MADON, SONS & Co.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

MR. PUGH AND LORD ROSEBERY: A CONTRAST.

The *Rast Goftar* invites Mr. Pugh and the friends and supporters of Mr. Tilak to look at Shivajee's Utterances as interpreted by Mr. Tilak, and at Lord Rosebery's masterly address on "the immortal memory of William Wallace." It appears from the English papers of the 14th September last that, on the very same day, and probably about the same hour, when Mr. Pugh, who defended Mr. Tilak, was addressing the jury on the question of sedition, and referred in connection with "Shivajee's Utterances" to the observance of the anniversaries of some of the noted patriots of England, Scotland and Ireland, Lord Rosebery was proposing the toast at Stirling to the sacred memory of Wallace. Mr. Pugh, our readers are aware, contended on behalf of his client that, during the celebration of the anniversaries of some of these distinguished patriots, among whom he named William Wallace, men who took part in such celebrations, in their patriotic zeal, often transgressed the bounds of moderation, and availing themselves of the latitude which might be permitted on such occasions, gave vent to feelings and expressions which savoured of disaffection against Government. We would ask Mr. Pugh, and the friends and supporters of Mr. Tilak, to look at this picture (Shivajee's Utterances) and at that (Lord Rosebery's speech on "The Immortal Memory of Sir William Wallace), and carefully compare the one with the other. Perhaps, some of our more fastidious readers might consider it sacrilegious to lay the bathos of Mr. Tilak side by side with pathos of Lord Rosebery, but we would urge them, by way of marking the difference between the two, to bring back for a moment to their mind the sedition placed in the mouth of Shivajee, and read for themselves the tender, touching and sublime sentiments expressed by the whilom Prime Minister of England in respect of the patriot of Scotland, to which country he has the honour to belong.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

The *Indian Spectator* believes it would not be difficult to set down certain features as essential to make the new Trust for re-building Bombay a financial success and a popular institution: First of all, the specific purpose which it is to fulfil must be clearly defined. We hear talks of beautifying Bombay as well as of improving the sanitation of the city. It should in the first place be most clearly laid down that it is sanitary improvement, and not beautification of the city, which we want, and for which heroic measures are justifiable. Secondly, it is the poor population that has to be made the object of solicitude; for it is they who are compelled without an alternative to live in dark ill-ventilated and overcrowded houses in filthy localities. The richer classes may well be left to take care of themselves, as best as they can. With them the interference should be only such as is needed to compel them to keep their premises clean and not to create nuisances to public health by carting away for the roads they are to realize or for the prejudices which they wish to have indulged. Combined considerations of this sort would go to prove that, whilst destroying the slums of the city, and erecting model buildings for the poor to be let to them at the lowest rents possible with efficiency, ought to be the subject of first solicitude with the new Trust, small need exists for its imperilling its financial success by taking up such risky undertakings as reclamations in the sea, where only the rich or the fastidious would like to go to stay; and then, too, we do not know that they will pay enough to cover the cost of the reclamations. One would think that the suburbs of Bombay present such a wide field for extension that for a long time, we need not at enormous cost push the sea back in order to find room to build houses upon.

TRANSFRONTIER FIREWORKS.

The *Gujerati* writes: It is not that our Government alone are extravagant in their transfrontier policy. The consequences of financial waste are more or less equally serious, whether it is government or the people that are responsible for it. The interesting talk that we have published elsewhere shows that the Diwali celebrations of the "Forward School" at Simla since 1878 have cost this poor country something like seventy-five crores, exclusive of the expenditure of ten or fifteen crores that the present military operations will involve. The people in their own turn are not a bit wiser than the military faddists, though this can scarcely be urged as a justification by responsible administrators for throwing away crores on transfrontier fireworks.

THE NATU BROTHERS.

The *Indian Spectator* once more pleads the cause of the Natu Brothers thus: As though to keep alive the discontent generally felt at the extra-judicial incarceration of the Natu brothers comes the sad news of the death of their mother,—a lady of sixty-six, who probably did never dream that she would not have the consolation, so dear to all—of having her children by her bedside during her last moments. It is said that she died of a broken-heart. This may or may not be true; but so much at least is certain that one would feel the less the forced separation from his dear ones, if he could be sure that the separation was caused by the proven guilt of the latter. Let us know the worst, the public opinion seems to ask, and though the fall of sirdars like the Natu's may evoke pity, there would be no general despondency, no widespread discontent as such, if it be found that they had by their own action brought on their fall. It would still be a question as to whether an extraordinary and extra-judicial treatment was justified, and we suppose, it will never be possible to reconcile the public to the comic aspect of the case, namely as to why only two little non-ruling sirdars should have been raised to the dignity of State prisoners by an application to them of a statute passed in turbulent times only for the purpose of keeping in check chiefs and kings with a real following behind them.

MR. J. M. MACLEAN, M.P., AND THE POONA BRAHMINS.

Remarking that the Congress papers have been making the most of Mr. Maclean's views on the "forward" frontier policy of the Government of India, the *Rast Goftar* proceeds: Mr. Maclean has, in his interview with a newspaper, made many shrewd observations as regards the forward policy, but he has, at the same time, made very pertinent remarks about the Poona Brahmins. The Congress papers have been picking and chosing sentences from Mr. Maclean's interview, carefully deleting those which are so many "home thrusts" to the advocates of the Congress. "Mr. Maclean," one paper says, "is a clever man, and he is experienced in Indian affairs; therefore anything that he says concerning this country is worthy of perusal." But in the very next sentence it says "Mr. Maclean, has formed a very bad opinion of the Poona Brahmins, but here we do not care to follow him." The writers look upon Mr. Maclean, when he criticises the action of the Government of India, as a Daniel come to judgment, but they take him to be a blind partizan when in the same spirit, he has something to say against the Brahmins. We will not, for various reasons, repeat the expression which Mr. Maclean invariably used when he wrote about the Poona Brahmins in the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, nor do we think it desirable to reproduce what the "clever and experienced writer" has often said about the Congress and its members. Mr. Maclean has often come in for a large share of abuse at the hands of these Congresswallas when he had the courage to candidly declare his conviction that the Congress was by no means loyal to the British throne, and that it sought to hinder and embarass Government. But at one time the "antinatives" editor of the *Bombay Gazette* and "an enemy of India" has now suddenly blossomed forth into a friend of the country.

MR. WACHA AND THE GENERAL FILTHINESS OF BOMBAY.

The *Indian Spectator* is afraid that what Mr. Wacha describes as regards the general filthiness of our streets, gutters, and lanes is but too true: "One would think that the most important and urgent work that is needed to improve the sanitation of Bombay is to keep at least the streets, lanes and surface drains clean and odourless. The mischief is most rife in by-lanes, and those who have the misfortune of passing through them cannot wonder that even when the city is most healthy the daily mortality is rarely a satisfactory one from the point of view of an absolute and not relative standard. What is wanted is, as Mr. Wacha suggests, a thorough and powerful organization for daily cleansing the entire city at one and the same time, and not allowing filth, rubbish or stable refuse to accumulate and putrify for hours or days together, breeding and scattering disease germs of all sorts. The Parisian system, Mr. Wacha describes, has much to recommend it, and we trust, our Municipality will do all it can in the matter, or else, a new Trust shall have to be created and given the sole and exclusive charge of cleansing Bombay." The *Kaiser-i-Hind* writes: "In a long letter, addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Wachs has drawn public attention to the unsatisfactory condition of streets in the Mandvi ward, to which, on account of the recrudescence of the plague in a mild form in that ward, he lately paid an evening and a morning visit. The subject is of the highest importance, and it is much to be wished the Corporation will endeavour to pay greater attention to this branch of our city sanitation. Though the writer only referred to the Mandvi ward, he has made it sufficiently plain that most of his facts would apply with equal force to all the other wards. Mr. Wacha's practical suggestion seems to be to introduce tentatively the system of cleansing streets which is in vogue in Paris and which is taken as a model by the capital cities of the Continent. Of course, the system is not capable of being introduced *en bloc*. It will have to undergo modifications, compatible with local circumstances, if adopted at all. Every such system resolves itself primarily into a question of finance. And Mr. Wacha has not omitted to acknowledge in his letter this financial difficulty. At the same time, it is admitted that with lamentable and costly experience of the past, with the expansion of the city, and with the rapid march of sanitary progress, it is imperative on the Municipality to devote larger and larger grants every year towards the realisation of the standard of sanitation we wants in order to bring down the death-rate to 19 or 20 per 1,000." The *Guierati* remarks: "As was to be expected, the sanitary condition of Mandvi is, according to Mr. Wacha, anything but satisfactory. Popular ignorance and uncleanly habits as much contribute, to this state of things as laxity of municipal supervision. The progress of sanitation is dependent upon the progress of mass education. But though seventy-five crores can be squandered on transfrontier fire-works in twenty years, very little can be spared from the State Exchequer for these objects of vital importance to the people in general. He is, therefore, right in saying that so far as municipal organisation can improve the present insanitary state of things, that ought not to be left unaccomplished. Our dustbins are a disgrace to this city. Dr. Barry's strictures on the dustbins in Poona would be equally applicable to those in the second city in the empire."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are Excerpts from the Proceeding, of a Meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 19 inst.:—

THE DRAINAGE OF MAZAGON.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 9th October 1897, forwarding correspondence with the Drainage Engineer, Municipality, regarding the drainage of Mazagon, in which the latter says that the Corporation have sanctioned a sum of money for the sewerage works in the Municipal roads; that it will be seen from the plan which he forwards (dated 24th September 1897) that the greater portion of the "Sectional District No. 2" comprises work in the Port Trust roads, and enquires if the Port Trustees are willing to have the sewerage work on their property or any part thereof included in the contract prepared for the Municipal work, the Trustees paying for the work done for them at the rates that will be charged for the Municipal work—an arrangement which is recommended by the Engineer, Port Trust, provided the commission paid by the Trust is limited to 7 1-2 per cent. for supervision as in the case of Apollo Reclamation drains.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of pipe sewers being laid on the roads shown on the Drainage Engineer's plan No. 329—7-10-97 and estimated by that Officer to cost Rs. 44,991. It will be convenient if the work is carried out by the Drainage Department of the Municipality and the Municipal Commissioner should be asked if he is willing to agree to this on the same terms as agreed to in the case of the drainage of the Apollo Reclamation, the Trustees paying the actual cost of the work plus 7½ per cent. for supervision. The Municipal Commissioner should be informed that it is proposed to make provision for the funds required for the work in the Budget, 1898-99, but that, if any payments for work done is likely to be required before 1st April 1898, the Trustees will arrange for it if he will intimate the amount as they do not wish the commencement of the work to be delayed. Resumed consideration of a letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., dated 9th October 1897, stating that they have been instructed by their principals to apply for a lease of both sites marked A and B on the plan that was forwarded to them.

Resumed consideration of a letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 12th October 1897, requesting that the Trustees would kindly defer any decision with regard to their application for a site on the Mody Bay Reclamation for a Bulk Oil Installation.

Read letter from Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co., dated 19th October 1897, stating that they can give no definite reply about the site for their bulk oil installation until they hear, either by cable or by mail, from their principals.

Resolution.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co.'s application to be allowed to lease the whole plot measuring approximately 23,531 8-9 square yards should now be accepted on the terms and conditions previously notified in reference to the plot originally applied for and on the understanding that rent for the whole area will be payable from 1st July 1898 or such earlier date as the installation may be ready for use, and that the amount of the deposit to be paid under the agreement will be increased in proportion. Messrs. Killick, Nixon and Co. should be informed that their application for the refusal of the next available site has been recorded.

Considered draft Administration Report for the year 1890-97, a printed copy of which was furnished to each Trustee on the 18th October 1897.

Resolution.—The draft report is approved as amended.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

Vessels piloted into	For week ending 15th Oct. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 15th Oct. 1897.	For week ending 15th Oct. 1896.	Total from 1st April to 15th Oct. 1896.
harbour	11	453	12	519
out of ,,	13	453	20	533
transported ,,	14	267	8	363
attended to	...	73	1	49
warped	...	27	...	26

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THERE was a moderate turn out on Saturday afternoon for the shoot at 800 and 700 yards. Sergeant-Major Downing and Lieutenant Sharp led at the first distance with 24 each, both good scores, followed by Speed, of the Royal Navy. At the second distance, the Sergeant-Major was again ahead with a good 26, followed by Speed with 25, and Lieutenant Sharp with 24. The Monsoon Aggregate is drawing to a close, with the scores of Sergeant-Major Downing and Able Seaman Speed very close, both competitors shooting very steadily throughout; Petty Officer Joplin, Lieutenant Sharp, and Chief Petty Officer Williams are all well up. The scores for Saturday are:—

800 yards.

	Scores.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24b
A Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	23c
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	21d
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	21e
C P O G William, Royal Navy	20c
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	19d
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Dept	17f
Gunner W J Harris, Royal Navy	17g
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	16
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	15
Cr Sergt J E Kress, Bo Vol Rifles	14
S Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	13
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	13
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	12
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	2

a handicapped 8 points, winner of 2nd spoon, b handicapped 12 points, c handicapped 10 points, d handicapped 8 points, e winner of 1st spoon, f handicapped 6 points, g handicapped 4 points.

700 yards.

	Scores.
Sergt Major J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	26a
A Seaman W Speed, Royal Navy	25b
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	24c
S Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	23d
P O 1st Class M Joplin, Royal Navy	23d
C P O G Williams, Royal Navy	23d
Sergt Instr G Wells, Bo Vol Rifles	22e
Sergt W Quinton, Ordnance Dept	22f
Cr Sergt J E Kress, Bo Vol Rifles	22e
Sergt A W Scott, Ordnance Dept	22e
Capt F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	21d
Sergt G Gabbett, Ordnance Dept	20d
Cr Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	19e
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	17g
Gunner J W Harris, Royal Navy	17h
Gunner E G Campbell, Bo Vol Artillery	12

a handicapped 10 points, winner of 2nd spoon, b handicapped 12 points, c handicapped 10 points, d handicapped 8 points, e handicapped 6 points, f handicapped 2 points, winner of 1st spoon, g handicapped 2 points, h handicapped 4 points.

THE DOWN RAICHORE MAIL TRAIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—For some reason the G. I. P.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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AUCTION SALE of Rai Bahadoor Luchmansing's and others Furniture, Rich Gan, etc., at 3 Parsewada, opposite Old Girgaum Police Court, THIS DAY, at 2 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Late Mr. F. Blyth's Furniture, Garden, etc., at Middle Colaba, opposite the Post Office, to be SOLD, on FRIDAY, 29th instant.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 27.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reported an advance of 1-8th per cent. in Consols, at 111 9-16; Indian Sterling Loan being still unchanged at 117. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced by 1-8th per cent. to 2 7-8; that on Short London Bills remaining at 3 per cent. The price of Bar Silver in London was unchanged, at 27 1-8d. per oz., but in New York the metal was ¼ cent cheaper at 58 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¾ cents lower, at 4·85¾ dollars. 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼th per cent. lower, at £62¾. Paris quotations again come unaltered. Braziers' Copper was quoted in London at £56 per ton; and Yellow Metal at 4 15-16.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday was 1,800,000 quarters, or 100,000 quarters less than the previous week's estimate.

A decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 3 15-32d. per lb., and Arrivals were lower to the same extent in all positions, the extreme quotations being 3¾d. for October deliveries, and 3 17-64d. for April-March. In East Indians Broach, Dhollera, and Oomrawattee were generally 1-16d. lower. The market closed easier; Surat dull; and Arrivals quiet. Sales 10,000 bales, East Indians *nil*. Day's Imports, 31,000 bales.

The Manchester market closed quiet yesterday; 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings, Fair Makes, quoted at 3 s. 11¼d. per piece; 8 1-4 lbs. Shirtings, at 4 s. 7d.; 20 lbs. Jaconets, at 1s. 10 3-4d.; 20 lbs Mulls at 2s. 1d.; and 40's Mule Twist, at 7d. per lb.

In New York yesterday, 6 1-16 cents per lb. remained the price of ready Mid-Uplands; but Futures were 6 points lower, both for January and April at 5·94 and 6·05, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 87,000 bales; and the figures to date this season give the following comparison with those for the same time in the two preceding years:—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Tuesday's Receipts	87,000	55,000	42,000
Three days' do.	213,000	180,000	149,000
Since 1st ultimo	1,967,000	2,103,000	1,495,000

We have no local news to give in this column this evening, the Banks and markets having remained closed for the *Dewali* holidays which however now terminate. The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	507 bales.
Wheat	7,503 cwts.
Linseed	420 "
Rapeseed	3,642 "
Gingellyseed	4,050 "
Castorseed	2,072 "
Rice	1,388 "

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownagar	3 1-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	111 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	93 3-4
Bar Silver	27 1-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, OCT. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

HONGKONG, OCT. 26.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Gisela from Kobe, sailed for Bombay, this afternoon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 27.

Orient mail steamer Orient from Australia arrived.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [Estimated].	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	200	00	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	394	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	766	14	3,361

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 203
Decrease to date ..... " 585

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 25th Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	42,921	39,869	6 052	...	88,458	...
Parcels, &c.	55,092	61,550	...	6,458	1,64,985	...
Goods	7,325	17,504	...	3.179	3,218	...
Other earnings						
Total for week	1,05,338	1,08,923	...	3,585	...	...
Aggregate	13,37,188	10,82,527	..	...	2,56,631	...

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September, 1897, on 481 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	162	191	9	414
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,14,893	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 12 weeks	10,89,893	11,63,347	45,383	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,675	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry. do.	230	304	14	548
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,06,581	36,268	18,71,479

ecrease for the week ..... Rs. 61,653
Increase to date ..... " 1,66,839

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,491¼ Miles.)

The following is the Statement of Traffic for week ending 14th August, 1897:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings
	Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,45,977	2,33,453	7,674	4,12,104
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,401 Miles.	...	...	...	3,94,528

Increase ..... Rs. 47,576

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	inches 29·917
Temperature of the Air	degrees 81·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	75·5
Relative humidity of Air	0·810
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	1·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day	degrees 87·0
Minimum, do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	do. 76·1
General Directions of wind	N, NE, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours *	miles 197

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 26.

10 p.m. ... 83·8

WEDNESDAY.—OCT. 27.

6 a.m. ... 79·5
10 a.m. ... 83·3
2 p.m. ... 85·4
6 p.m. ... 84·5

PICTURESQUE INDIA.

A Series of Articles by

The Right Hon'ble SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, Bart., G.C.S.I., &c.,

Will shortly appear in the Columns of the

BOMBAY GAZETTE.

1. THE INDIAN EMPIRE.—Its Picturesqueness. Its Population.
2. THE INDIAN FRONTIER.—The Tribes. The Disturbing Element.
3. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—I. The Men.
4. THE INDIAN PRINCES.—II. Their Establishments.
5. THE NATIVE RACES.—Customs, &c.
6. JUNGLE HUNTING.
7. THE INDIAN RELIGIONS.
8. THE GOVERNMENT.—From Empress to Tax-gatherer.
9. INDIA'S PROGRESS UNDER BRITISH RULE.

For dates see future advertisements.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COPE—October 21, at Madras, the wife of Conductor E. Cope, P. W. D., of a daughter.

JACK—October 21, the wife of A. J. Jack, Gungaram Estate, of a son.

MACPHERSON—October 24, at No. 19, London Street, Calcutta, the wife of D. W. Macpherson, of a son.

SORABJI—October 23, at Cannanore, the wife of Mr. M. Sorabji, of a son.

STEELE—October 23, at Howrah, the wife of F. G. Steele, Sylhet Tipperah Tea Co., of a son.

DEATH.

BRITO—October 21, at Tellicherry, Joachim Francis, of Tellicherry, aged 72 years, 8 months and 2 days.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1897.

THE report of Dr. T. S. Weir on the public health in 1896 is of exceptional interest, embracing as it does the history of the outbreak of plague and its progress in the latter half of that year. The development of the epidemic in the early months of the present year in many districts which escaped the visitation in 1896, has rendered it necessary to include in the report much that chronologically does not belong to the year under report. The inclusion adds to the value of this important contribution to the history of the plague in Bombay city. The outbreak was preceded by many ominous indications to which the Health Officer had drawn attention in the report for 1895. There had been a reduction in the total mortality of over two thousand as compared with the previous year, but Dr. Weir pointed out that the reduction was in diseases due to seasonal influences. The diseases due to local unsanitary conditions showed no signs of decrease, and until those conditions were improved he saw no ground for expecting any real improvement in the public health. In the two previous years the meteorological phenomena and the incidence of zymotic diseases amongst human beings and animals were full of ill omen. The apparent improvement in 1895, Dr. Weir stated, could not continue unless more general and effective means were provided for removing the water brought into the city in such vast quantities since the Tansa Lake doubled the supply in 1892. The local causes unfavourable to the public health were classified under five heads: insufficient drainage to carry off the sewage, and subsoil water, and the absence of connections between buildings and the sewers; overcrowding in the Native Town; the accumulation of the town sweepings of twenty years on the Byculla Flats; the absence of provisions of the Municipal Act to prevent the erection of insanitary houses on old foundations, without space for ventilation or drainage on even one side; and the obstruction of the sea current around the Island by embankments at Bandora and Coorla. The water-logging of the Island had reached such a pitch that in some districts during the heavy rainfall of the early monsoon months in 1896, the water rose up through the road-metal; wells that had never before been filled, overflowed, and the water spouted up through the manholes in the public thoroughfares. To these adverse conditions must be added the immigration from the districts affected by the scarcity, about to develop into famine, adding to the number of the poor and the ill-fed in the city at a time when the price of food had risen twenty per cent.

A very striking fact, the full significance of which has yet to be studied, is that in every month throughout 1896, the mortality amongst persons not born in Bombay very largely exceeded that of the Bombay-born inhabitants. Except amongst the Europeans, the mortality was higher amongst all classes than in any year since 1877. The total mortality was 33,451, exceeding that of the previous year by 8,370, and the average by 8,267, giving a percentage of 40·7 per thousand. One-half this excess mortality occurred in December. Of the eight thousand three hundred and seventy constituting the excess mortality of the year very close upon six thousand were born outside Bombay. Dr. Weir holds that these figures prove either that the increase of mortality in August, was not due to bubonic plague, or that if it were, the disease affected only the classes born outside Bombay. There are other considerations deserving attention. All the districts outside Bombay and even distant Karachi showed a marked increase in the mortality, almost simultaneous with that in the city. The rise in the death-rate in those districts has not been ascribed to plague, though it was ascribed to that cause in Bombay. Two questions arise: Was the mortality in the districts due to some form of plague? Was the large mortality in Bombay due to other causes coincident with plague? The fact that the whole or the far larger part of those who died of plague in Bombay were persons not born in the city, suggests that the plague was prevalent in a number of places outside Bombay, and that there was an immigration of persons affected with the plague or peculiarly susceptible to it. Dr. Weir hopes that medical officers in the mofussil may be able to throw light on this question when their attention is called to it. The first cases of plague in the city were diagnosed in August. Up to July and in the early days of that month the monsoon poured out its whole volume which was largely in excess of previous years, leaving practically none for the succeeding months. The whole Island was flooded; and the waters subsequently subsiding left vast expanses of mud slowly putrefying. The grain in the godowns in Mandvie was saturated, and large quantities of it mildewed and spoiled. The floods washed away part of the embankments of the Tansa line, and the supply of drinking water from that source was thus cut off for a time. The people began to use well water which caused much sickness. The supply from Vehar and Tulsi lakes could not be filtered. Their waters showed signs of vegetable impurity in the previous year and they were no better in 1896. The Forest Department had declined to adopt the suggestion that the long grass and leaves and shrub on the gathering grounds should be cut down and burned. Mr. Hankin subsequently found Koch's common bacillus in the water, and the Vehar supply was for a time stopped.

The conditions all round were eminently favourable for a serious epidemic of any malady that might break out. It so happened that a number of pilgrims to Nasik from the North-West where plague is epidemic in some localities passed through Bombay and paid their devotions at shrines in Walkeshwar. Many of them sought alms from the Baniahs in Mandvie and were hospitably received and entertained. Early in August Dr. Ranina was called to a case in that quarter; the patient was unconscious; his temperature 103°; he had been taken suddenly with fever; the doctor found two glandular swellings. What did this case mean? Dr. Underwood had seen and treated some similar cases, and consulted Dr. Weir, who gave his opinion that they were apparently cases of plague but of a very mild type. But there was no proof nor certainty. Similar cases had been seen before and passed away; there had been no outbreak of plague. Dengue had appeared in an epidemic form on the harbour a few months before; apparently imported in one of her Majesty's ships that had passed through the Suez Canal. The difficulties of diagnosing cases of plague are even yet considerable. Dr. Weir, from the first assumed the cases in question to be cases of plague, and took all the usual steps, improving the conservancy as far as possible; Dr. Viegas, in September announced in the Standing Committee that the disease was the true plague, an announcement that created great public alarm. Dr. Kitisato, who was appealed to for a confirmation of this declaration, two months later reported that the bacilli sent him from Bombay were not the bacilli of plague. The diagnosis in such cases is not so simple as it may seem, as many distinguished experts have since learned. Nevertheless, the plague had really come to Bombay, and it was encountered with great vigour and a considerable measure of success. For the first fortnight of October it appeared to yield to the cleansing and disinfection energetically carried out in Mandvie, to which district the outbreak was at first confined. It is noticeable that in September, and again in November, the mortality from all causes amongst people born in Bombay, steadily declined, while it was perceptibly increasing amongst people born outside the city. In December, the mortality amongst both classes more than doubled, the deaths among the aliens being twice as many as among the Bombay-born. The fight with the plague and its many tragic incidents fill many pages of absorbing interest. The rats and their migrations undoutedly played a large part in the diffusion of the disease, yet every attempt to kill or capture these public enemies was strenuously resisted. It was the same with well-nigh every effort made to protect the population from the pestilence. This phase of the struggle to deliver the city from a calamity which in three months emptied its streets and markets, and for the time being annihilated its foreign trade, will repay the careful study of all who have to deal with the plague amid Oriental surroundings.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, speaking the other day at the Mansion House, intimated that the Indian Famine Fund might with propriety now be closed. That opinion was based on reports which showed that the rainfall had been propitious, that the autumn crop was secure, and that the prospects of the winter crop were good. It was with feelings of great relief and gratitude that he was able to make that announcement, and to feel that this visitation of famine, the most serious of which the century had a record, was gradually leaving the territories of India. At the time he spoke there were still some million and a-half in receipt of relief, but those numbers have decreased week by week, and the reports published in the current issue of the *Gazette of India* show that the total is now some seventy thousand below the million. The decline of the past week has been substantial, viz., 237,434 in all provinces. In Burma only was there an increase—an insignificant 333. Madras had a decrease of 34,649, and reports that her water-supply both for drinking purposes and irrigation is ample. Agricultural operations keep the people employed and the condition of cattle is generally normal. At the same time prices are easier and prospects continue encouraging. In Bombay there was a decrease of over sixty-three thousand, and reports that the standing crops are thriving generally, except in parts of Ahmednagar, where they are slightly damaged by insects and excessive rain and of Shikarpur by blight. Locusts have caused damage in Sind. Reaping of early crops has commenced generally in the Presidency. Preparations for late crops have also commenced in Sind, Khandeish, and Baroda, and sowings in the Deccan, Karnatak, Upper Sind frontier, Broach, Thana, Rajkot, and Baroda. The condition of agricultural stock is improving in Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur, and Belgaum and is healthy elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient, except in two talukas of Poona, while prices continue high in Karachi, and Nasik and stationary in Panch Mahals. Altogether there is an improvement, though it is small, and Bombay with its 214,000 on relief comes only behind the Central Provinces, 391,000, in point of number. In the Central Provinces there was a falling off in the week of fifty-five thousand, and though a little more rain for the benefit of rice and other crops is needed, the prospects on the whole continue excellent throughout the provinces. The crops so far harvested have yielded full outturns, but as ill-luck will have it flights of locusts have visited parts of the Provinces and done considerable damage in forty villages. Bengal reports a decrease of between two and three thousand on relief, and as general agricultural prospects continue favourable it is probable there will be a still further fall next week. The North-West Provinces and Oudh with a decrease of practically seventy thousand in receipt of relief, has reason to rejoice, though instead of doing so they complain of the depredations of locusts. In the Punjab the outlook is not so bright, for though the condition and prospects of crops are generally reported good, those on unirrigated lands are suffering from want of rain and the late crops in Sholapur are withering. In Burma rain is still wanted to put things right, but the rain of the past few days there may already have improved the outlook. In Hyderabad prospects continue good, while in Central India but for locusts would have been all that could be desired. In Rajputana both crops and prospects are good, while prices now declared to be fluctuating will doubtless permanently fall within a few days.

THE selection of Colonel Schaeffer, of the Army of Luxemburg, to fill the arduous and dangerous post of Governor of Crete, shows that the Powers are desirous of not giving umbrage to any one of their number. The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg has no present connection with any of the Great Powers. It is an appanage of the kingdom of Holland, and was neutralised in 1867 by the Treaty of London, for the express purpose of preventing the territory and its then formidable fortress from becoming the cause of war between France and Prussia. While the famous French Exhibition of that year was at its height, all the sovereigns of Europe in turn visiting Paris to see it and the new Paris, and confer with Napoleon the Third, whose power and influence appeared to be then at their height, it began to be whispered that the Luxemburg question might at any moment bring about a war between the Emperor and King William, who was one of his royal guests. It was an open secret that the cession of the fortress of Luxemburg, which had been garrisoned by the troops of the Germanic Confederation in which Austria was the predominant partner, was included by Count Bismarck in the proffered compensations, dangled before the eyes of Louis Napoleon, as an inducement to him to acquiesce in the expulsion of Austria from Germany. The Six Weeks' war, which terminated in Sadowa in 1866, humiliated Austria and aggrandised Prussia; but it did not give Napoleon III. the left bank of the Rhine or the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg. Bismarck, who had played for heavy stakes, suddenly found that German sentiment would not consent to the cession of a federal fortress to France. But a promise was a promise, and the French had been encouraged to expect from imperial diplomacy a material equivalent to the aggrandisement of Prussia. Gallic sentiment would not tolerate a breach of faith on the part of Prussia. It was a very pretty quarrel, and if the preparations of Prussia were as advanced in 1867 as they were three years later, British diplomacy would have found it very difficult indeed to devise a peaceful issue, acceptable to both parties. Though the fortress belonged to the Germanic Confederation which came to an end after Sadowa, the King of Holland was sovereign of the Grand Duchy. The British Government proposed that the fortifications should be dismantled, and the site of the fortress handed over to the safe keeping of the Dutch. This arrangement being accepted in Paris and Berlin as a temporary makeshift, it was put into legal form by the Treaty of London. The war of 1870-71 gave the Berlin Government provinces far more valuable than Luxemburg; the Grand Duchy could wait; for the Hohenzollerns have some pretensions to the succession on the failure of direct heirs to the Crown of Holland. Indeed, they have some idea that Holland itself will some day be included in the German Empire. Meanwhile, Luxemburg is neutralised to a degree; so much so that it has its own army, which can spare one of its colonels to the European Concert to help them to administer the affairs of Crete.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST, accompanied by Captain Heneage, Aide-de-Camp, left last night, from the Byculla station, for Ahmednugger, by the Raichur mail. The departure was private. The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram and Sirdar Omer Jamal were present at the station, and saw the Governor off. His Excellency will reach Poona this evening, and leave for Mahableshwar on Saturday, the 30th instant. Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., the Private Secretary, leaves Bombay, this morning, for Poona.

THE mail is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, at daybreak, and not Sunday, as was stated yesterday.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Lawrence, Commander G. S. Hewett, arrived in harbour, yesterday morning, from Bushire, which port she left on the 16th instant, and called at Muscat on the 20th, and Karachi on the 23rd, leaving the same next morning for Bombay. The Lawrence was cruising about in the Gulf, and while at Fao, on the 5th September, a report was made to the Commander by the tindal of a fishing boat that the boat's crew, seven in number, were fishing in a boat, when they were

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

DEATH OF THE DUCHESS OF TECK.

LONDON, OCT. 27.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Teck, mother of the Duchess of York, died suddenly at Richmond, to-day.

KING MENELIK G. C. M. G.

King Menelik of Abyssinia has been gazetted honorary Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE *TIMES* ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

THE GOLD SOVEREIGN FOR INDIA.

The *Times*, in a leading article on the Silver question, declares that the only chance for securing a stable rate of exchange between England and India is to establish a common standard, which, in the circumstances, can only be the Gold Sovereign.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES.

The following is the result of the Cambridgeshire Stakes :—

Comfrey	1
St. Cloud	2
Sandia	3

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

NATIVES REVOLT AGAINST THE FRENCH.

PARIS, OCT. 26.

A semi-official note published here indicates that the natives are revolting against the French in the province of Borgu and at Nikki, westward of the Middle Niger, and hints that they are incited by the officers of the Royal Niger Company.

French troops are hurrying thither from Senegal.

LONDON, OCT. 26.

A despatch from Cape Coast Castle states that in consequence of French activity a detachment of the West India Regiment has left Lagos for the interior.

THE DUTY ON OPIUM.

SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

A "Gazette of India" Extraordinary announced the reduction of Rs. 100 per chest on the duty on opium imported by land into Bombay Presidency for export by sea from Bombay. The duty will now be at Ajmere, Rs. 525 ; elsewhere, Rs. 500 per chest.

PUNJAB LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

LAHORE, OCT. 27.

The first meeting of the Punjab Legislative Council will be held at Government House, Lahore, on Monday, at 11 a.m.

After an inaugural address by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the Hon'ble Mr. Bane will move for leave to introduce a Punjab General Clauses Bill.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

POONA, OCT. 27.

There were 46 fresh cases and 33 deaths in the city, to-day ; in the Cantonment 10 fresh cases and 12 deaths ; and in the surrounding villages 20 cases and 15 deaths.

In the Special Plague Hospital there remain now under treatment 318, in the Mahomedan Hospital 55, and in the Hindu, 56.

The total mortality in the city was 57 ; and the number of fresh cases during the twenty-four hours 88.

A PANTHER SHOT IN THE GOVERNMENT GROUNDS.

On Monday last, Mr. De Souza, Superintendent, Government House Establishment, and two friends shot a large panther in the grounds whilst out bird shooting.

The animal was despatched by No. 4 shot.

POONA EXTRA RACES.

The second extra day's races came off this afternoon. There were seven races on the card, and all of them were gone through. The following are the results :—

1ST RACE.—"New Hurdle Race."—Distance 1½ mile over 7 Flights. A hurdle race for all horses which have not won a flat race, hurdle race or steeple chase, value Rs. 500 since 1st May 1893. W. A. and C. raised 2 1-2 stone. Maidens allowed 7lbs. Gallo-ways 10lbs. Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftner, 10lbs.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aus g The Wreck, 11st, Ashburner 1
Mr Byron's c aus g Ginger, 11st., Captain Young ... 2
Capt Ducat's br aus g Sackcloth, 11st 11b 3

2ND RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Distance 5 furlongs. For Maiden Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under.

Mr Mollison's b c b m Bawbee, 8st 12lbs, Ebrahim ... 1
Mr Radcliffe's c a g Rishan, 9st 7lbs, Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a g Tryluck, 9st 2lbs, Mohomed 3

Also ran : Hamood, 7st. 3lbs.

3RD RACE.—"The Pony Handicap."—Distance 5 furlongs. For Maiden Arab and C. B. ponies.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's b a p Pleader, 9st 12lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr S A W's g a p Sirdar, 7st 9lbs, Heeroo 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 9st, Mahomed 3

Also ran : Panahala, 8st 9lbs ; Anaiza, 8st 5lbs ; Bonny Boy, 7st 8lbs ; Mansfield, 7st 5lbs ; Bantam, 7st 4lbs ; and Premier, 7st 2lbs.

4TH RACE.—"The Arab Handicap."—Distance 6 furlongs. For Arab horses.

Aga S Shah's g a g Shamshad, 7st 4lbs, P Ilajee ... 1
Mr Lyndon's g a h Khosroo, 8st 10lbs, Greenhalgh ... 2
Mr Bezonji Pestonji's b a g Nobleman, 9st, Aga S Shah 3

Also ran : Ahzam, 9st 2lbs ; Nawab, 8st 1lb ; and Kagal, 7st 7lbs.

5TH RACE.—"The Parting Stakes."—Distance ½ mile. Rs. 200. A selling race for Arab and C. B. Galloways 13-3 and under. 13-3 entered for Rs. 1200 to carry 10st. W. I. 4lbs allowed for each Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's c a g Solicitor, 8st 7lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr Lyndon's g a p Mercury, 8st 10lbs, Chuggan 2
Aga S Shah's c a g Russian, 9st 2lbs, Aga S Shah ... 3

Also ran : Off Chance, 8st. 9lbs.

6TH RACE.—"The Substitution Stakes."—Distance ½ mile. Rs. 200 to winner and if not less than 5 start Rs. 50 to the 2nd. For Arabs and C B's 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st. 10lbs. W. I. Maidens 1st. May allowed 5lbs. Maidens 1st. May allowed 5lb. accumulative. Winners : once, 4lbs. ; twice, 7lbs. ; oftener, 10lbs.

Maharaja of Kolhapur's g a p Kolhapur, 8st 5lbs, Ebrahim 1
Major Blomfield's b a g Blenheim, 8st 8lbs, Chuggan 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a p Malta, 7st 10lbs, Heeroo ... 3

Also ran : Sachim, 9st. 9lbs. ; and Sprite, 8st. 11lbs.

7TH RACE.—"Selling Race."—Distance 1-2 mile. For all ponies. 13-2 entered for Rs. 1,000 to carry. If Eng. or Aus. 10st. 7lbs. W. I. if Arab or C. B. 9st. W. I. 4lbs. allowed for every Rs. 100 down to Rs. 500. Maidens allowed 7lbs.

Divided.

THE BELGAUM DACOITY TRIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, OCT. 27.

In the Govankop dacoity case, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Beaman, having briefly and ably summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty against thirteen and not guilty against one of the prisoners. Against three the charge of dacoity was withdrawn. Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Messrs. Khote Nargund and Kargupikar, pleaders, defended the accused.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

ADVANCE DELAYED.

TRANSPORT DIFFICULTIES THE CAUSE.

SERIOUS SNIPING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 27.

A foraging party, sent out from General Lockhart's Camp, on Monday, up the Khanki Valley, to the west, met with opposition during its retirement.

The casualties were :—Kohat Mountain Battery, one wounded ; Devons, five wounded ; Derbyshires, one killed and four wounded; 3rd Sikhs, one wounded ; Gurkhas, three wounded ; also one follower killed and one wounded.

Two other foraging parties sent out on the 25th down the Khanki Valley, beyond Karappa, to the Akhel villages of Sarka and Sadakarra, were unmolested, and brought back large quantities of supplies.

Sniping at the Camp was more serious than appeared from yesterday's report. The second division had, killed, one sepoy of the 3rd Sikhs and one follower ; wounded, three British and seven Native soldiers and five followers.

The casualties in the 1st Division are not yet reported.

The total casualties, on Monday, therefore, including Captain Badcock, were four killed and thirty-one wounded, not counting the losses in the 1st Division, which will be reported later.

General Hart arrived at Karappa on Monday and assumed command of the First Brigade.

The advance, for which all are impatient, against the Sampagha Pass is still delayed by transport difficulties in the mountain roads to the rear.

THE ATTACK ON SAMPAGHA PASS PROBABLY COMMENCED.

LATER.

It is reported that an attack was made on the Camp last night, four men of the Nabha and Jhind Imperial Service Troops under Major Scallon being amongst the wounded ; but these may possibly, however, have been amongst Monday's casualties.

The whole of 1st Division except the 30th Punjabis had joined General Lockhart on Monday night, and as ample supplies have since arrived, the advance against the Sampagha Pass has very probably commenced to-day.

THE FIRING INTO GENERAL LOCKHART'S CAMP.

FURTHER CASUALTIES REPORTED.

In addition to the casualties already reported in connection with the firing into General Lockhart's Camp, on Monday night, Lieutenant Crocker, Orderly Officer, 1st Brigade, is now reported as slightly wounded ; while ten casualties, not yet particularised, occurred in the first Division. These bring the total of Monday's casualties to 46.

THEFTS AT MALAKHAND.

Several thefts have lately been reported from the Malakhand Camp, and last night two Afridi Sepoys of the 20th Punjabis deserted with their weapons.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON THE KURRAM.

THE MASUZAIS DEFIANT.

All was quiet in the Kurram yesterday, but the Masuzais have sent in a defiant message, and are combining with the Mamuzais for an attack.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

The Peshawar Column is still at Bara, where all is quiet.

THE CHAGRU KOTAL ENGAGEMENTS.

SIX MORE OFFICERS REPORTED WOUNDED.

The names of six more officers slightly wounded in the two Chagru Kotal engagements are now reported. They are : Captain Sladen and Lieutenant Keys, both of the Scottish Borderers, wounded on the 18th ; and Lieutenant-Colonel Mathias, Captain Uniacke, and Lieutenants M. Meiklejohn and G. Crawford, wounded on the 20th.

The last four remain on duty, but the fact of their being hit shows how hot the firing must have been, and the extent to which it was concentrated upon the officers.

THE ATTACK ON SAMPAGHA PASS DECIDED.

THE TROOPS READY FOR FIGHT.

LAHORE, OCT. 27.

News of a decisive attack upon the Sampagha Pass may now be expected at any moment. All the troops have arrived at Karappa, with the exception of those employed on road-making or holding the line of communications.

It is probable that in addition to the direct attack upon the Afridis' entrenchments on the pass itself, General Sir William Lockhart will order some sort of flanking movements. Sir Richard Udny has telegraphed that the political position is unchanged. It is stated that all who intend to oppose the progress of the force are now assembled in force.

The foraging party on Monday, which was composed of portions of the Devons, Derbys, 3rd Sikhs, 3rd Gurkhas, and the Kohat Mountain Battery, lost 13 killed and wounded. The enemy, yesterday evening, were shooting at the Head-quarters flag,

THE BULLETS FLYING FREELY.

Captain Badcock, Lieutenant Crocker, a follower, and General Spragg's horse near the Head-quarters were hit within 5 minutes. Two more bullets in sand bags were found near the Head-quarters' mess. General Symons arrived on Monday night.

THE CASUALTIES

were :—24 in the 1st Division, killed and wounded; 10 in the 2nd Division. The Rocket Detachment came into action against a number of the enemy collected on a ridge near camp, and made a good practice. Colonel Hadow, 15th Sikhs, was hit in the calf by a sharp shooter at 1,000 yards range. There was no firing into camp on the night of the 26th owing to the hills round the camp being held by our troops.

PROBABLE ATTACK ON SUDDA.

THE MAMUZAI AND MASUZAI COMBINED.

A large lashkar is reported a few miles only from Sudda, and an attack on that part is probable.

The Mamuzais have requested the Masuzais either to attack in the Kurram direction or to join the Samana lashkar. The Mazuzais have replied agreeing to attack the Kurram. Dissensions, are, however, reported among the tribesmen.

THE GARRISONING OF MALAKHAND.

RAILWAY EXTENSION TO HOTI MARDAN AND BEYOND.

SINPING CONTINUED.

Preliminary steps have already been taken to extend the railway from Nowshera to Hoti Mardan, and thence to carry the line up to the furthest practicable point so as to obtain a strategic position for the troops sent forward to reinforce the garrison of Malakhand. It is believed a survey for this extension will be completed by the end of November.

The Camp at Burj Hari Singh, about half way between Jamrud and Peshawar, was fired into last night by snipers. The picquets posted at the north of the Camp had four casualties, one naik being killed, and three sepoys wounded. Shots were also fired round Jamrud Fort.

General Blood is sitting tight at Malakhand. There are alternative schemes for the defensive works for the Malakhand Camp before the Government, but the work has not yet been put in hand.

DEARTH OF VETERINARY ASSISTANTS.

The work of the Veterinary Staff of the Expedition has become very trying both at Kohat and Peshawar in consequence of increasing sickness among the transport animals, and more assistance for the over-worked officers and their assistants is urgently required. No more assistants are available from the Punjab Depots, and requisitions will have to be made on Bengal and Bombay Commands, in view of the further increase of sickness that may be expected on the line of march.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

BLOCK ON THE TELEGRAPH LINE.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 27.

The following is from the *Pioneer* :—General Symons arrived in Camp yesterday. All his Division is in, except the 30th Punjab Infantry, which is at Dargai still, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and some Sappers, who are repairing the road from Chagru Kotal to this place. The approximate number of troops now in Camp is, British 6,400, Native 11,200, followers 17,000, and the animals, numbering 24,000, including 3,000 camels, en route from Chagru Kotal, are expected to-day, when the forward move takes place. The men and followers carry one day's rations accompanying the troops, three days being in Brigade Commissariat charge.

The Ali Khels and Shekhan are chiefly responsible for the firing in the camp. Yesterday the Ali Khels, Mamuzais, Alisherzais, Chamkannis, and Afridis gathered on the western side of the pass at Sampagha, and on the eastern the Shekhan and Mishtis, sungars being constructed midway up to the pass, also on the Sika Ram peak, from which side evidently they fear the turning movement. This telegram is being sent from Shinowri by hand to Fort Lockhart by belis. For some days probably that will be the only method of transmission even for press messages. There is great block of State work in the Telegraph office here.

THE LASHKAR AT BARA.

A telegram, dated Camp Bara, 26th October, states :—Yesterday, General Hammond moved out west across the plain from Bara with a strong reconnoitring party as far as the Samghakki Pass, at which point the troops entered the hills and returned east along the spur of the Besai Hill. The movement was made chiefly to practice the troops to hill work, and, as was expected, no enemy was met with.

The carcase of one of the horses of the late Captain Jones' patrol party is still lying in the Samghakki Pass, and marks the spot where the catastrophe occurred.

It is reported that the lashkar which expected to attack the Usterzai on the night of the 20th, on receiving report of the flight at Bara, moved across to Barkai to reinforce the tribes collected there. This lashkar is now dispersed, leaving only 500 men to watch the approaches into Bara Valley.

FIRING ON THE FORAGING PARTIES.

SNIPERS APPROACHING THE CAMP.

Camp Karappa, 26th October :—A foraging party consisting half Battalion from each of the following Regiments, Devonshire, Derbyshire, 3rd Sikhs, and 3rd Gurkhas, and 4 Guns of the Kohat Mountain Battery, went out yesterday up the valley westwards. Ample forage was obtained. But the enemy lined the heights above, and when the party returned much firing took place, 13 men being killed and wounded, and one follower killed. The gun of the Kohat Mountain Battery burst at the trunnion, a most unusual occurrence with mountain guns. Firing into the camp from the surrounding heights was hotly carried on from 4-30 p.m., yesterday, till 7 p.m., and after that at intervals, and much less hotly till early morning. Some star shells were fired about 8 p.m., and by their light hot fire was directed by our troops on some of the enemy who had approached close. This to a large extent stopped the shooting.

CASUALTIES.

Captain Badcock, D. S. O., Intelligence Officer, Army Staff, was hit on the elbow, and his has been amputated. Lieutenant Crocker, Orderly Officer to Brigadier-General Kempster, had a contused wound by a bullet on the shoulder. Both these officers were hit while at dinner.

Other casualties from the firing into the Camp were :—1st Division—24 killed and wounded ; 2nd Division—10 killed and wounded. Besides many animals killed and wounded.

One British soldier and 6 followers were found, this morning, cut up a few hundred yards from the Camp. They were so much mutilated as to render recognition impossible. Telegraph wire was also cut last night close to the Camp.

FIRING INTO GENERAL LOCKHART'S TENT.

Sir William Lockhart's tent was protected by gram bags—only just in time—last night, two bullets striking the bags directly after they had been piled up.

THE MALAKHAND.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Malakhand, 26th October, states :—The Brigade left Panjkora yesterday, and reached Chakdara to-day. Half Battalion of the 24th Punjab Infantry will now garrison that fort, relieving the 16th Bengal Infantry, which joins the 1st Brigade to-morrow at Khar near Malakhand. The Guides Infantry and Cavalry marched through Dargai, to-day, and will be relieved from Mardan. Malakhand has been newly improved and improvised. The defences of Castle Rock are much strengthened, but no orders have yet been received about strengthening the permanent defences. The higher hills seen from the fort are covered with snow.

THE KAZHA COLUMN.

Datta Khel, 26th October.—A fresh Column went, yesterday, into the Kazha Valley under Brigadier-General Egerton, consisting of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, who are now very fit indeed, 2 guns, 50 cavalry, a company of Sappers, and about 250 of the 23rd Punjab Infantry. The Column will go to Unzarkach and Bibi, and thence visit and restore the boundary pillars which have been knocked down. Starting from Dotoi at the west end of this valley and towards north several pillars are now non-existent. As they lie at a high elevation, it will be somewhat cold work, but the troops are well supplied with warm clothing. The Dadam Settlements which were surprised by the last Kazha Column is again to be visited, and the camp will probably be formed there preparatory to visiting the pillar on the summit of Charkhel, which is nearly ten thousand feet, high, thence winding eastwards parallel to the Tochi Valley, pillars on the ridge separating us from Khost, to be seen to by a survey party under command of Major Kemball, Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General for intelligence, which proceeds from Miran Shah on the 28th and will look to the pillars on the east end of that ridge.

Major-General Bird went, to-day, to see the Kazha Column at Unzarkach, and returns to Datta Khel about the 30th instant.

THE RIFLE BRIGADE.

Arrangements have been made satisfactorily for the carriage for the return march of the Rifle Brigade, which will start from Bannu about the 30th instant, doing daily marches about ten miles, each of the four officers arriving for duty with the Highlanders.

THE OPERATIONS ON THE SAMANA.

Colonel Lawrence, of the Royal Irish Regiment, writes to the *Pioneer* :—Sir,—With reference to the latter part of your article, regarding the alleged shortcomings of British regiments, I beg to state that that part of it which alludes to the regiment on the Samana "giving in"—the identity of which there can be no doubt about, the Royal Irish having been the only one there, on the occasion referred to—is absolutely incorrect, as the regiment on that day acted in accordance with the orders received by it. Two companies were in at the finish and alongside the guns in their last position, the remainder having been ordered back to Fort Lockhart, when near Saragheri. No complaint was ever made to me, nor fault found with the regiment except as regards sickness, during the whole time it was at the front.

Our Allahabad contemporary says :—We are glad to publish the disclaimer from Colonel Lawrence, Commanding the Royal Irish Regiment, in reference to the reports regarding the regiment's behaviour on the Samana. Obviously, however, the matter cannot end here. Colonel Lawrence states that on the occasion referred to "the regiment acted in accordance with the orders received by it. Two companies were in at the finish and alongside the guns in their last position, the remainder having been ordered back to Fort Lockhart, when near Saragheri." The inference from this is that while the advance was in progress six out of the eight companies of the regiment were ordered back, and in going back were only acting in obedience to instructions. The question then comes to be, who gave the order and why was it given? The case for the regiment, as we now learn, is that the order was conveyed by the Staff Officer of the column, to whom it had been given by an officer of the Headquarters Staff ; but neither at the time it was given nor afterwards until the regiment was actually sent back to Rawalpindi did it occur to the Commandant or to any of the regimental officers that the withdrawal of the six companies was due to any fault found with the their efficiency. As a matter of fact, the explanation of the final withdrawal from the Samana which was first given, in reply to an inquiry from the regiment, was that the medical authorities reported the men "as being saturated with malaria." A medical board was then granted in response to a request by the Commandant, when 523 men were passed absolutely fit ; this not allowing for 115 men already down the hill, who were not examined. This showed clearly that sickness could not be the true explanation ; but on a further reference being made to the Adjutant-General's office the only reply elicited was that authority had decided that the regiment must go back. If the affair goes no further the inference drawn by nine men out of ten will naturally be unfavourable to the regiment ; but, on the other hand, if the officers had received no hint that the conduct of their men had met with disapproval, and if they are absolutely unconscious of the existence of any occasion for fault finding, we can well understand and sympathise with their astonishment and chagrin at being sent back from the scene of operations. There is a most unaccountable and undesirable mystery about the whole affair, which in the interests of all concerned ought to be dispelled.

Troubles connected with transport have been a feature of the advance against Tirah since the action of the 20th. The Chagru Kotal and the defile leading down to the Khanki River have tried the pack animals terribly, and the concentration of the two divisions at Khangarbur has taken much longer than was anticipated. The Darajat Mountain Battery and the 2nd Queen's Regiment were unable to leave Shinawari till Monday, though Saturday was the day originally fixed. General Symons and his staff also moved forward on Monday. The telegraph line has been pushed on to Khangarbur, a rapid piece of work which reflects credit on the departmental staff.

It may possibly be found necessary to increase the number of troops on the line of communications between Kohat and Shinawari, as so many convoys have to be guarded, and raiding parties are likely to give trouble as Sir William Lockhart's force moves forward. The Jodhpur *rissala* is standing idle at Rawalpindi, and it seems a pity not to send the regiment on. It could be utilised with advantage, and might have a chance of a brush with the enemy on the Kohat border.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi ...	1	1	21
C Dhobi Talao ...	1	1	28
D Girgaum ...	1	0	7
E 2nd Nagada and Kamatipura ...	2	1	35
F Parel ...	0	0	6
G Mahim ...	0	0	5
Water Division ...	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	4
Hospitals ...	0	3	4
Total ...	5	6	115
Total to date ...	13,612	11,061	

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague Attacks ...	7
,, Deaths ...	14

CHOLERA.

Attacks ...	4
Deaths ...	4

PLAGUE INOCULATION.

His Highness the Aga Khan has again placed at the disposal of Dr. W. M. Haffkine a house next his own in Nesbit Road to be used for the inoculation of applicants with the protective serum against the plague.

QUARANTINE REPORT.

On Tuesday last 120 persons were admitted into the Wari Bunder Camp, and 92 discharged, leaving 470 persons under observation. On the same day there were 267 persons remaining under observation in the Narelwady Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of plague patients remaining under treatment in the several hospitals was as under on Tuesday last :—Arthur Road, 58; Grant Road, 27 ; Dariasthan, 91; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 5 ; Jain (Parel), 4 ; Bhathia, 4 ; Telugu, 3 ; Hindu Fever, 6 ; Adamji Peerbhoy, 3 ; Julai, 2 ; and Don Tod, 1.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORT.

From the reports submitted by the Medical Officers of the districts to the Plague Committee, yesterday, it appears that forty-five houses were inspected in the Colaba District with the result that a man suffering from fever and cough was found lying on the road at Victoria Bunder. The patient was removed to the Grant Road Hospital, where he was treated. Three cases of plague were detected from different localities in the B ward on the same day, and the patients were removed to Grant Road Hospital. A fatal case of plague and a cholera case were also reported from the same district.

PLAGUE AND TICCA GHARRIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The system of conveying patients to hospitals in ambulance cars was brought into vogue by the Plague Committee with the object of preventing patients from dangerous diseases being carried in victorias ; but however strict this understanding is supposed to be, I have very often noticed that plague cases are still being conveyed to hospitals in ticca gharries, and the other evening I particularly watched a sick man being taken out of a victoria, opposite the Jain Hospital, at Parel, which was no doubt a plague case, as the hospital is intended for such patients. This practice of conveyance of the sick in victorias is a great danger to the public at large, and will be the means of increasing the disease if stringent measures be not adopted to stop it.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 27. H. M.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, OCT. 8.

On the football-field the Swintonians are fully bearing out their early promise. Saturday's form against Oldham, in fact, suggests that the championship of the Lancashire section is as good as ever, as the supporters of the village club have confidently contended it has been since the first match of the season. It is a little too early to form conclusions, however. So far Swinton have only played away once. They won at Stockport with ridiculous ease, it is true, but they will find their return engagement with Broughton and Oldham very different tasks. Still, much is to be hoped from a team which in four engagements can score nine goals and sixteen tries against three goals and a try. At the present moment Swinton is the only club in the competition which has an unbeaten record. Runcorn head them in the table by virtue of having played more matches, but if a line can be taken through the Cheshire club's form against Oldham, Swinton should soon stand in the first place. It is hardly necessary to say that Saturday's game was keenly fought. As was anticipated, there was a tremendous crowd, estimated, perhaps extravagantly, at nineteen or twenty thousand. It may be possible to get this number on the ground, but it hardly seems likely. The game was contested in a very good spirit, and, as might be expected from teams which have proved themselves such adepts at the passing game, the play was of an open and highly interesting character throughout. The principal feature of the match was the brilliant form shown by Valentine, who really appears to improve year after year. On Saturday he was responsible for three tries, and was undoubtedly responsible to a large extent for Swinton's victory. He was badly injured, as he not infrequently is, and towards the close of the second half, after previously leaving the field, had to retire. His injuries are, fortunately, not of a character that are likely to keep him out of the field.

There was a full programme in the First Division of the League on Saturday. Perhaps the most interesting match, certainly the most exciting, was that between Aston Villa and Bolton Wanderers. Some allowance is to be made, of course, for the fact that the champions are handicapped by the absence, through injuries, of three or four of the regular team, but it is evident, if the ambition of the committee is to be realised, and last season's achievement repeated, a considerable alteration will be necessary. The club is at the head of the table, it is true, but recent performances suggest that certain "away" matches will prove very awkward. On Saturday the Midlanders had the mortification of finding themselves led at half-time by two goals to nothing. In the second half, however, they repeated their performance of a week or two ago, and snatched the game out of the fire in the last few minutes. The two Nottingham clubs are brothers in misfortune. Neither has yet won a single match. The Forest have rather the better record, having drawn four games against the County's two. The best feature of their play appears to be their defence. Apart from Sunderland, who opposed them on Saturday, there is no club in the League that has had fewer goals scored against it. The County, on the other hand, has lost 11 goals, and is still at the bottom of the table.

As was the case at Anfield earlier in the season, the game between Preston North End and Liverpool resulted in a draw, and, singular to say, both the two previous matches between the teams at Deepdale also ended in draws. On Saturday each side scored a goal before half time, but in the second half the defence was excellent. Preston are indebted largely for their escape from defeat to Trainer, who in the closing stages saved several hot shots in quick succession. Bury followed up the improved form they have shown of late by scoring a couple of points at the expense of West Bromwich Albion ; and Blackburn Rovers, in like manner, followed their sensational victory over Aston Villa by playing a draw at Goodison Park with Everton. A week or two ago the prospects of the Rovers seemed hopeless ; now the club seems likely to regain its reputation, and finish well up in the table. Everton's in and out form must be giving the directorate considerable anxiety. There was some talk a month or so ago of the club carrying everything before it. At present, however, it is in the somewhat undignified position of being in the eleventh position only. Sheffield United retain their unbeaten certificate. They are the only club in the League that has not yet lost a match. They had a severe task on Saturday at Wolverhampton, but managed to come away with a point to their credit. Derby County, who occupy the third position in the table, were not so fortunate at Stoke, the Potters winning by a couple of goals to one.

In the Second Division the most interesting match, from the general point of view, was that between Burnley and Newcastle United, neither of the clubs having up to Saturday lost a match. Newcastle had won each of the four games in which they had taken part, whilst Burnley had won four and drawn one, and had scored 17 goals to four. With the advantage of playing at home, they proved themselves altogether superior to the Northerners on Saturday, and won by three goals to none. Manchester City and Newton Heath both acquitted themselves creditably again, the city winning at Loughborough and Newton Heath at home against Leicester Fosse. The city retain their position at the head of the table, and on their present form seem likely to remain there. The meetings of the two local clubs this season will arouse even more interest than usual and will probably have a considerable bearing upon the championship.

Saturday's football matches left the positions of the Association League championship competitors thus :—

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Pts.
Aston Villa ...	7	5	2	0	10
Sheffield United ...	6	3	0	3	9
Derby County ...	6	3	2	1	7
Sunderland ...	5	3	1	1	7
Stoke ...	6	3	2	1	7
Sheffield Wednesday ...	7	3	4	0	6
Bolton Wanderers ...	5	3	2	0	6
Wolverhampton Wanderers ...	6	2	2	2	6
Liverpool ...	5	1	1	3	5
Bury ...	5	2	2	1	5
Everton ...	5	2	2	1	5
West Bromwich Albion ...	5	2	3	0	4
Notts Forest ...	5	0	1	4	4
Preston North End ...	6	1	3	2	4
Blackburn Rovers ...	5	1	3	1	3
Notts County ...	6	0	4	2	2

On Monday Sheffield United beat Blackburn Rovers and took the head of the list with 11 points.

In Rugby matches, Blackheath beat Bristol, Richmond beat Cooper's-hill, and the London beat Marlborough Nomads.

It is a difficult question how far the golfer, who has a reasonable regard for his fellow-man, is bound to invite him to a share of his information or discoveries. Of course all men who golf are good fellows, but some are better than others, and certain greens are suitable only for special characters or temperaments. It is not wise always to blazen abroad the advantages of a course, and to invite to it without distinction. But there are certain greens, remote and difficult of access, such as Dornoch or Portsalon, which may, perhaps, be talked about with some freedom. A man who will penetrate to them deserves what he can get. He must have fine qualities of initiative and endurance, and the journey cannot be without a purifying and ennobling effect. Mr. Burne Jones's large picture in the Autumn Exhibition may illustrate my meaning. It is inconceivable that a Pilgrim of Love of coarse or common type should issue from that wilderness of briars.

A correspondent who has had various opportunities of familiarising himself with the course has favoured me with some interesting notes of Dornoch :—There are places which have the threefold attraction of (1) good golf, (2) charming surroundings, and (3) inaccessibility. One of these places is Dornoch, N.B., which, though only about forty miles distant from Inverness by sea, is more than double that distance by the Highland Railway. Of this railway it is said that an English traveller, observing that the train was running more smoothly than usual, made a remark to that effect to a Scotch fellow-passenger. The reply was, "Aye, we're aff the line the noo." Dornoch is an old-fashioned Highland town, with a cathedral founded in the thirteenth century and a castle—formerly the Bishop's Palace—of about the same date. It has municipal buildings a gaol seldom put into use, and a population of five or six hundred inhabitants. Dornoch is also memorable for the burning alive in 1722 of an unhappy woman as a witch—the last who suffered this fate in Scotland. The event took place near to the seventeenth hole, to which it gives a name.

The Dornoch course lies between the town and the sea, and commands mountain and sea views which have been shown to extract admiration from men who play three rounds a day. In the evening there are shadows in the mountain valleys to the west, and lights over the sea and the Eastern coast, which we will not attempt to describe. By net measurement the course is a few yards over three miles in length, and the par is about 76. The turf is short and good, and the hazard—which are numerous—include sand bunkers, bents, two quarries, and a burn which is crossed twice. The longest hole is the sixteenth. This requires three good drives to reach the green, the burn having to be carried with the third. Two other holes are more than two full drives, and five are two full drives. The carries from the tees are good, and throughout the course straight driving and good approaching are essential. It is perhaps worth mentioning that Dornoch is a course without a punch-bowl hole.

As to the excellence of the Dornoch links, we have the authority of Tom Morris for the statement that "there canna be better found for gowff ;" but perhaps the best evidence lies in the strength of the local school of players, which comprises persons of all occupations in the neighbourhood. The sight of a foursome between the Deputy Fiscal and the post boy against the Chief Constable and a visitor eminent in the game makes one realise that golf is really a national game in Scotland—a fact which it is sometimes hard to believe.

"Harper's Magazine" for October contains "The Golfer's Conquest of America," by Caspar Whitney. An historical sketch of golf in America has the advantage that it may be made tolerably complete, and the game may be traced even to the particular fields and the particular individuals concerned in its beginnings. Mr. Whitney, however, does not confine himself to the doings of the pilgrim fathers of golf, and his article may be useful for a succinct account of the traditional genesis of the game. His descriptions of various American greens are interesting. Mr. Charles B. Macdonald, the amateur champion of the United States in 1895, is of opinion that, "taking everything into consideration the form in America is better than in Great Britain, and more promising." I can understand that it may be more promising, because there is a good deal left to promise, and Mr. Whitney candidly admits that "probably there are not a half-dozen players in America who would reach the semi-final round in a British championship tournament." Even this seems pretty good, if we are to understand that four or five of them might get to the semi-final. But "the British first-class and the American first-class are far apart," which must involve a reference to the Atlantic, as they have a "small number of really first-class players." Mr. Whitney is, in fact, a perplexing writer, and he hardly makes it clear whether the possession of "form" means that his countrymen are good players or whether they have nice easy swings. Perhaps it means that they are even tempered, and enjoy losing their matches. The Illustrations to the article are interesting, and it appears that golf is habitually played without coats in America. The golfer should not omit to turn to the end of the magazine for three capital burlesque drawings.

The popular idea as to the relative numbers of women cyclists in proportion to the whole is very erroneous. One often hears the remark that "there were far more women than men upon the road," yet whenever this has appeared to be the case I have invariably found that an actual count has shown it to be an illusion. It may be true, as I have often heard suggested, that the comparatively small proportion of women, enumerated in the Saturday count, taken in May was attributable to the fact that women dislike the crowded thoroughfares of Saturday, and having greater choice than men, as regards their times of leisure, choose other periods of the week. To test this roughly I took a count one attractive Monday evening recently, at a point about half a mile west of Gatley, on what has become by far the most favoured cross-road in the neighbourhood of Manchester. I waited till the flight was thickest, the women being, so far as rough judgment at a glance would go, decidedly in the ascendant. In ten minutes there passed 69 machines carrying 70 riders, there being one mixed tandem with the woman leading. Fifty-three of the riders were men and only 17 women. All rode bicycles, except one of each sex mounted on tricycles. It was noted that while all the women, as might have been expected, had some sort of gearcase, only ten of the men were thus equipped, including one who rode a woman's machine. It will be remembered that an unsuccessful attempt to record the number using gearcases was made at the time of the May count. I am convinced that all statements that women riders are in the majority for any length of time on a road are exaggerations. The occasion to which I refer was a marked case, in which the chance observer would have been likely to form quite a wrong estimate.

The annual athletic sports between the cadets of Woolwich and Sandhurst for the Challenge Shield, which had been held by Sandhurst for the past four years, took place last week on the lawn in front of the Academy at Woolwich. A large number of ladies and officers from Woolwich and Sandhurst were present, including the Governor of the Academy, Major-General L. T. Lloyd, C.B., R.A. Woolwich won the shield by five events (wide jump, high jump, half-mile, hurdles, and mile) to four (putting the shot ; hundred yards, two miles, and quarter-mile). The officials were :—Judges, Sir Francis Marindin, K.C.M.G., R.E., and General Abbott Anderson ; starter, Mr. J. H. A. Reay, L.C.A. ; referee, Mr. C. Herbert, hon. secretary A. A. A.

The 100 miles professional cycling championship of Scotland was won, on the Celtic-park cement track, on Saturday, by W. U. Mackie, of the Newark Bicycle Club, in 4 hours 27 min. 51 sec. The winner finished alone, James Silver (Forfarshire), J. D. Lumsden (Edinburgh), and R. A. Vogt (Granville C. C.) stopping many miles before the end.

The Prix du Conseil Municipal, the principal French race of the autumn, was won at Longchamps, on Sunday, by Mr.

THE AMRAOTI POOR HOUSE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—On Saturday, the 23rd inst., a general meeting of the supporters of the Poor House, kept up here by private charity since the 5th December last, was held in the Amraoti City Library. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S., who is also the president of the Poor House Committee, presided on the occasion. He was accompanied by Captain Horsborough, Assistant Commissioner, who is to officiate for Mr. Lucas during his absence on three months' privilege leave. The honorary secretary, Dr. R. N. Mudholkar, L. M. & S., read a report on the working of the institution. It appears from it that a sum of Rs. 7,300 roughly has been collected in the shape of monthly subscriptions and donations. The subscriptions were collected from the leading officials, merchants, pleaders, &c. The Poor House began with 150 destitute persons, and this number ultimately rose to 2,500 persons when the famine was at its height. A working committee, consisting of twelve gentlemen from among the subscribers, was appointed to superintend the working of the institution. The total number of persons fed till the date of the report was 241,394 at a cost of Rs. 8,767-9-9. The Poor House Committee gave one meal daily, as it could not afford to give two, but since July last, the Deputy Commissioner, from the Government funds at his disposal for famine purposes, gave a grant of Rs. 500 monthly, whereby the Poor House Committee were enabled to give two meals to such persons whose physical debility called for such arrangement. The management of the Poor House was excellent, and since its inception there were no instances of deaths from starvation in the town of Amraoti and in the places adjacent to it.

After the report was read and adopted, Mr. M. V. Joshi, B. A., LL. B., a leading pleader here, thanked the president for the sympathy he had shown towards the movement, and in thus coming to the relief of the famine-stricken people, the bulk of whom came from the Central and North-Western Provinces. He also thanked the Commissioner and the other European gentlemen who subscribed liberally. This sympathy, on their part, he added, would go to strengthen the hold of the British nation on the goodwill of the natives, who will not fail to cherish, with feelings of profound gratitude the timely help awarded to them. Nana Chimote spoke in Marathi to the same effect.

The Deputy Commissioner replied thanking the members for their kindness, and said that the British nation was actuated by feelings of humanity and that they did what they thought was their duty towards their fellow subjects. He also spoke eulogistically of Messrs. Bandhuji Janardan, Civil Judge, Narayansing Tahsildar, Raosaheb Rambilas, Kunjilal, and Jawharmall Malpani.

There is no doubt that the main credit of starting this charitable institution and of its successful management is due to the Deputy Commissioner, Mr. A. Lucas, I.C.S. Credit is also due to Messrs. Bandhuji Janardan, Civil Judge, Narayansing Tahsildar, and Dr. Mudholkar for collecting subscriptions, and for looking after the welfare of the institution at great personal inconvenience. Of the sowkars, Messrs. Nana Chimote, Jawharmall, and Rambhav Dolt gave their hearts to the movement.

The Commissioner, Mr. F. S. Bullock, I.C.S., C.I.E., and the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Roe, evinced their sympathy by paying frequent visits to the Poor House and by favouring the Committee with their suggestions.

It was resolved, in view of the improved prospects of crops in Berar, and the consequent reduction in prices of food-grains, that the Poor House be closed from the 1st November next, and that the balance that remains on that day be spent in buying woolen blankets and clothes for the inmates thereof. It will not be out of place to mention here that the Hon. Mr. James, vice-Chairman, Indian Famine Charitable Relief Fund Committee, Calcutta, when on his tour of inspection of the famine-stricken places, paid a visit to the above institution, and expressed himself highly pleased with the arrangements. The Commissioner and other high officials have also spoken in eulogistic terms about the working of the institution.

At the conclusion of the meeting attar flowers and pan-sopari were distributed. As the Deputy Commissioner and Captain Horsborough rose three cheers were given to Her Majesty the Queen and three to the Deputy Commissioner.

SAWANTWADY NOTES.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—His Highness the Si-Desai of Sawantvady is reported to be suffering from dropsy. His age is barely thirty-five. His wife, her Highness the late Sitabai Sahib, died of the same disease at the early age of twenty-five, only four short months ago. The whole State sympathises with the prince in his sorrows and misfortunes. The prince being now a widower and quite young yet, many girls of royal parentage have been offered to him in marriage; but the idea of having a second wife is quite distasteful to the prince both on account of his ideal love for his first consort and of his indifferent health. He is without issue, which want will be supplied by his adoption of a son in the near future.

Mr. Pandit, the Chief Revenue Officer in charge of one of the three divisions of the State, retires on the 15th proximo. It is generally believed that Major Abud, our Political Officer, will not lose this opportunity of bringing a man of revenue and magisterial experience from the British territory, as the revenue branch of the State is very badly officered.

The number of students sent up for the ensuing Matriculation Examination from the local High School does not exceed six, though the class consisted of fourteen boys.

Mr. Walsh, the permanent Political Agent, now in Europe on one year's furlough, is to return to his duties in the beginning of January next, when Major Abud is likely to be translated to Kathiawar on promotion.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE troops to leave for England in the Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, to-morrow, the 29th inst., are as under, and will be brought to Bombay in two troop trains :—From Punjab Command—129 men rank-and-file, 5 women, and 15 children. From Bengal Command—1 officer, 366 men rank-and-file, 6 women, and 20 children. From Madras Command—1 officer, 191 men rank-and-file, 3 women, and 8 children. From Bombay Command and various corps—38 officers, 14 ladies, and 15 children, 423 men rank-and-file, 9 women, and 14 children. The first train with 4 officers and 230 men, including the usual working party and guard, the whole of the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali at 10 p.m., last night, and will arrive at the Sassoon Dock, at 6-30 a.m., this morning. The second train conveying the remainder of details, will leave Deolali at 9 p.m. to-night, and will reach at the Sassoon Dock, at 5-25 a.m., to-morrow morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following revised Native Cavalry reliefs in the Quetta and Sind districts are published :—5th Bombay Cavalry, from Quetta to Fort Sandeman ; 6th Bombay Cavalry, from Jacobabad to Quetta ; 7th Bombay Lancers, from Fort Sandeman to Jacobabad.

THE temporary transfers of Lieutenant A. H. G. Thomson and Captain W. J. P. Kaye from the 30th to the 31st Punjab Infantry are cancelled. Military Works Department.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. F. Badgley is transferred from the Bengal to the Punjab Command, on being appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer, Punjab Command. Lieutenant F. W. Watling is retransfered to the Military Works Department and posted to the Headquarters of the Director-General of Military Works. Indian Submarine Mining Company.—Lieutenant T. D. Broughton is retransferred from the Bombay to the Bengal Section. Lieutenant H. G. Le Mesurier is on arrival in India posted to the Bombay instead of the Rangoon Section. Major General G. E. L. S. Sanford is granted leave for eight months on private affairs.

THE following appointments are made :—Major F. S. Sorell, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, vice Major Jones, appointed Military Assistant to the Mysore Government. Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. P. Graves, 40th Pathans, to officiate as Assistant Quartermaster-General. 6th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. H. Goldthorp, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer. 13th Bengal Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant W. H. Bingham, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Bengal Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. 29th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant J. S. Kemball to be Adjutant, Lieutenant H. A. Vallings to be Quartermaster. 36th Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. C. P. Craster, officiating Wing Officer, 50th Pathans, and 2nd Lieutenant D. S. Browne, officiating Wing Officer, 30th Punjab Infantry, are transferred in the same capacity. 45th Sikhs.—Captain D. J. T. O'Brien, 15th Sikhs, to be Wing Commander pro tem. vice Major J. M. A. Retallick, seconded for employment with the Hong Kong Regiment. 2-3rd Gurkha Rifles.—Lieutenant J. S. M. Harcourt, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is transferred in the same capacity. 21st Madras Pioneers.—Lieutenant C. J. Gunning, 1st Madras Pioneers, to be officiating Wing Officer. Lieutenant F. Bruce, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Madras Pioneers, is transferred in the same capacity. 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.—Lieutenant R. E. Cheyne, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to be officiating Squadron Officer.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

COLONEL IAN HAMILTON, whose unfortunate accident at Kohat deprived him of the command of the 1st Brigade of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, will probably proceed home next month.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HERIOT MAITLAND, who has been on special duty in India for more than a year in connection with the reorganisation of the Military Works Department, leaves for England very shortly.

A FIRE occurred on Sunday night at Goalunda, when jute valued at two lakhs was destroyed. The jute was owned by a native. The fire was still smouldering yesterday.

MAJOR BATTYE, East Lancashire Regiment, died at Lucknow on Monday from enteritis.

SURGEON-COLONEL RAYE, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has proceeded to Jullunder to inquire into the outbreak of plague in that district.

THE approaching election by the Madras University of a representative in the Madras Legislative Council in lieu of the Rev. Dr. Miller, resigned, is exciting considerable interest. The contest lies between Mr. Stuart, Principal of the Presidency College, Mr. John Adam, barrister, and Mr. Subramaniem, Administrator-General.

A SUPPLY of Professor Haffkine's prophylactic against plague has been received at Madras, and by way of giving the measure a start Dr. Neild Cook, the Municipal Health Officer, has had himself inoculated. Three of his subordinates, all Hindus, also volunteered for inoculation, Surgeon-Captain Elliot performing the operations. Dr. Cook does not think it necessary to begin inoculating the public at present.

IT is understood that the Tochi Field Force will continue to stand fast until the result of the operations against Tirah is declared. Meanwhile renewed efforts will be made by the Political Officers to arrive at some settlement with the Madda Khel. The sixteen tribesmen whose surrender was originally demanded are to be assured that if they "come in" they will neither be hanged nor transported. More than his Government will not promise.

THE total number of deaths registered on Calcutta during the week ending 9th October was 278 against 284, and 294 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year, by 71. There were 5 deaths from cholera, against 16 and 16 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. There were no deaths from tetanus against 6 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 138 and 33 respectively, against 139 and 47 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 31·0 per mille per annum, against 26·0, the mean of the last five years.

THE annual report of trade with Khorassn shows that in 1896-97 a serious falling off occurred. The foreign trade of Meshed showed an improvement of £12,000 on exports, but a decline of £114,000, or 24 per cent, in the imports. This was due partly to the new Russian Customs regulation, to the diversion of the Indian trade from the Bandar Abbas route to that via Batoum, to the curtailment of pilgrim traffic, and to the plague regulations under which the traffic with Afghanistan was completely stopped for several months. For the first time the Russian trade with Meshed was greater in value than the British trade, and the prospects are said to be far from encouraging.

A LETTER published in the "Tageblatt" from Professor Rudolph Koehler, the well-known authority on gunshot wounds, points out that the animadversions of the "Tageblatt" to the effect that, by employing dum-dum bullets, England was guilty of a breach of the St. Petersburg Convention were not strictly accurate, as the Convention undertook not to employ explosive bullets in warfare. Professor Koehler, however, maintains that the effect of the new projectile approaches so closely the effect produced by explosive bullets that its employment should be forbidden on similar grounds.

A MORALISING correspondent in the Andamans writes to a Rangoon paper that the past month has been quite unexciting—only one murder, just to remind the people of Port Blair that they were living in a penal settlement ! This is not the time of the year, he says, for murders. The rains besides cooling the air, perform the equally useful task of cooling the temperaments of the convicts. March and April are the months when the criminal in the Andamans feels that the weather is too hot for anything, and that life is not worth living, and accordingly he sets about to slay one or two of his comrades. But in the rains he has other things to think of. The work is not quite so hard, and the weather cool, and he no doubt thanks his stars that he is not doing short drill in fetters in some Indian jail. The correspondent moralises that many of the convicts are most respectable-looking men, especially the Burmans ! "Many a man you meet, sent to the Andamans for some fiendish cruelty in committing a datoity, or some cold-blooded murder, you would think, to look at, to be the most meritorious of kyaungtagas or a village lugyi at least. On a Sunday, when there is no work, you will find him sitting outside his barrack with clean clothes on, telling his beads as if he attended the pongyikyaung every morning. He has made a mess of this life, but intends there to be nothing of the kind in his next existence. Probably a few more prayers and offerings in his last life, would have saved him these weary years of sojourn in a penal settlement."

MR. DHARMAPALA, whose name has been associated with the conversion of the Buddhist Countess, who recently arrived in Colombo, returned to Colombo on Friday from a long American and European tour. He intends spending some months there, and then leaving for India and Thibet. Mr. Dharmapala is full of ideas, and has drawn out a programme of what he intends doing in Ceylon. Among the items are :—The higher education of Buddhist priests ; training of acolytes for foreign work ; erection of a convent for Buddhist nuns ; restoration of national sports and festivals, arts, painting, and sculpture ; the re-building of Anuradhapura ; founding a medical college ; conversion of Buddhist pansalas into educational centres ; founding of a public free library (English, Sinhalese, and other languages) ; a home for stray animals, etc., etc. The funds for these proposals he intends to raise by lecturing and appealing to the people of Ceylon and elsewhere. Mr. Dharmapala wears yellow robes, the order of the Anagarika, an ancient order which he has restored, and he also sports leather boots. The *Times of Ceylon* relates that during his visit to Rome "he had an interview with Cardinal Rampolla, and spoke about the desirability of a reconciliation between Buddhists and Roman Catholics, but got no favourable reply."

THERE are certain rumours floating about in respect to the Mandalay outbreak. One is that the people living in front of the South Gate knew that an outbreak was going to take place. Another is that a certain woman informed the police officer of the impending outbreak, but was laughed at. The Lieutenant-Governor arrives at Mandalay shortly. It is said that a searching enquiry will be held.

THE only instance I have ever heard of smuggling by any one on a big scale (says Sir Algernon West in his article on the Custom House in the *Nineteenth Century*) was the case of a traveller who had brought from Cuba a large quantity of cigars for his own smoking. He was honest up to a certain point ; for, on being asked by the Custom's officer if he had anything to declare, he pointed to his portmanteau, saying, "That is full of cigars." "Oh, I dare say," said the official, laughing, and, writing his cabalistic hieroglyphics in chalk, let him go free.

A FURTHER 30 heads of new stamps were started on the Mysore Mine on the 2nd instant and 30 old ones were shut down ; therefore, 60 new stamps and 60 old ones are now in operation.

THE current issue of the *Correspondent* contains a number of unpublished letters written by Chateaubriand and his wife to John Fraser Frisell, a Scotsman, who was for many years the great French writer's most intimate friend. They show Chateaubriand in a less constrained and self-conscious attitude than any of his correspondence hitherto published. The style is generally quite simple and natural, the common incidents of daily life being very frequently touched upon in a familiar tone. The letters do not support the view that a coldness or want of sympathy existed between Chateaubriand and his wife. In writing to Frisell, each alludes to the other in terms of the warmest affection and solicitude. Mme. de Chateaubriand constantly speaks of her husband with pride, and frequently quotes from his speeches and pamphlets. "M. de Chateaubriand will do so-and so." "M. de Chateaubriand will tell everything." "It will be curious to see the figures his enemies will cut"—such are a few of his admiring wife's expressions. A noteworthy letter is one written by Chateaubriand to Frisell in 1826, in which he says that he can no longer live in France, and is going to Switzerland to work. He has, he declares, faithfully served three Kings, only to be despoiled by them all—Louis XVI., Louis XVIII., and Charles X. "What matters it ?" he writes, "Vive le Roi, all the same ; I hope the work to which I am devoting myself will prevent my wife from dying in the hospital. My ambition does not rise any higher than that, and I only pray God for a little health to shelter us from the lowest misery."

A TIMID planter in Ceylon has been urging that Madras should be altogether boycotted : "It is better that our communication with Madras should cease at once, and that all our ports be closed to Southern India for a time. Calcutta could supply all that is needed, as far as native food-supply goes, and from Australia any amount of food stuff could be got. It would be well, too, to consider, whether, until plague ceases in Madras and Southern India, it would not be proper to keep our labour force in the island by preventing immigrants returning to India, and at the same time preventing immigrants returning to the island. If this is not done at once the danger is great."

TALKING once of repartees, Tennyson said once that he would give all his poems to have made the two following retorts courteous :—(1) A certain French King seeing at Court a man, said to be very like him, blurted out, "You are very like our family ; is it possible that your mother was much at Court ?" "No, sire," said the man, "but my father was." (2) The Prince-Regent being in Portsmouth one day, and seeing Jack Towers across the street, shouted out in his Royal way, "Hullos, Towers ; I hear you are the greatest blackguard in Portsmouth !" Towers replied with a low bow, "I hope your Royal Highness has not come here to take away my character !"

A RECENT article in the *Times* on church bells has recalled to a correspondent of that paper an incident in connection with the bell foundries of this country which is of considerable interest. "South Carolina was the first of the Southern States to secede from the union ; and the first blow in the War of Secession was struck when Port Sumter was taken by the Confederates after a show of fighting on the part of the Federal garrison. When the State declared its independence about the close of the year 1860, a peal of bells from the principal church in the town proclaimed the event. Nearly five years later Charleston surrendered to the Federal armies, and one of the first punnishments inflicted on the Secessionists was the destruction of the church whose bells had given forth the earliest peal in honour of the Southern Confedederacy. When the war was ended the church was rebuilt and orders were sent to England for a casting of a peal of bells similar to those which had been destroyed. After some difficulty it was discovered that the original peal had been sent out from a foundry in Whitechapel. The persons intrusted with the placing of the order found the works at which the old bells had been cast still in existence, although the name of the firm was changed, but on reference to the books of the office, which had been carefully preserved, all the items of the first casting were traced, and the result was that something like 100 years after the delivery of the old peal at Charleston a new one was sent out corresponding in the minutest particulars with the original. I was told that the scene in the neighbourhood of the new church when its bells once more rang out was one of intense excitement, which brought tears into the eyes of nearly all who were present. I should think there can be very little doubt that the foundry is that of Messrs. Mears and Stainbank, which was established by R. Mot in 1570.

IT really seems as if fashions for men were becoming as important as those for women. They are discussed here, there, and everywhere, in private and in public, and one by one the newspapers are making them the subject of articles appearing at regular and increasingly-frequent intervals. Our contemporary "Table Talk" philosophises at some length on the subject. It says :—"In matters of male tailoring London now undoubtedly gives the law to all the civilised world. Did you ever hear of an Englishman who desired to pass for a well-dressed man going over to Paris to get himself fitted out ? If there is one thing more than another which an Englishman desires to avoid it is to look like a foreigner in his dress ; while, on the other hand, it now appears to be the ambition of all the 'jennesse dores' and the 'beau monde' in every capital of Europe to dress like an Englishman. A year or two ago I remember seeing this Anglomania well hit off in a French pictorial paper. An exquisite sauntering along the Boulevards was encountered by one of his friends, who asked him in amazement why he had his trousers turned up, as it wasn't raining. 'No,' said the exquisite,' it isn't raining here, but possibly it is in London.'" But it is not only the exquisites who thus submit to being groomed a l'Anglais. The crowned heads themselves bow down and worship at the shrine of the West-end artist in men's clothes :—"Half the sovereigns of Europe have their mufti made in Bond-street, which sends its finely-mannered 'gentlemen' all round Europe to take the measure of monarchs and their courtiers. The tailors of Berlin, St. Petersburg, and Vienna can turn out military uniforms to perfection, but if the sovereigns of those capitals want to look like private gentlemen, dressed in the perfection of fashion—which is ever the quietest and neatest of fashion—they must have their clothes made by the sartorial artists of London."

THE Rev. C. J. S. Ward, who electrified Felixstowe a short time since with a barrel-organ, furnishes the *Daily Mail* with an interesting sequel to his novel experiment, which was reported in due course in the Continental papers. Among others who read the report was Madame Terese Tosti, who thereupon sent Mr. Ward the following interesting letter from Wiesbaden :—"Dear Sir and 'Cher Collique,'—I just read in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* that you were doing the same thing for a good matter as I did when I was a quite little girl. I was at that time in Gmunden, Tyrol, where a poor invalide did play on an 'orgue de barbarie' (I don't know the English word). I undertook to help him, in playing myself his organ and singing in the same time, that was my first concert in my life. Since that time I learned to sing, and now I give as many concerts as I like to do. Well, as we are 'des colligues dans l'orgue de barbarie,' I wish to help you in your matter collegially, and offer you my 'concours' to get money for your church. If you like I shall come to England and give a concert for the benefit of the church building fund. As I am very well known as a singer in Europe I think my name may be for your purpose of a good attraction and give you some money for your church. I shall be very pleased if you accept my offer. My husband, one of the greatest pianists of the Continent, M. Rodolphe Panzer, would give his help in playing at the concert. So, if you wish that you may have profit of my offer I shall come to your town on purpose of a concert. Your kind answer shall meet me in Paris, where I am living, and where I am just returning from a concert tour through Germany.—Believe me, yours very truly, Terese Tosti, Concert Singer, Paris. The kindly offer was accepted and the concert came off in the Ipswich Public Hall. Madame Tosti and her husband made a special journey from Paris for the purpose, and, needless to say, a hearty English greeting awaited them.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

INDIGO.

THE First General Memorandum on the Indigo Crop of the season 1897 reads as under :—This summary includes the first report on the crop in Bengal and Madras, the second forecast for the Punjab, and the final forecast for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. In Lower Bengal and in Bihar the insufficient rainfall of 1896, and the early withdrawal of the monsoon, retarded sowings, and the seedings withered in many places. The season during the growth of the plant has also been unfavourable in Bihar where both first and second cuttings have been very poor. The area estimated to have been sown amounts to 342,200 acres, being 29,400 acres less than the revised estimate for 1896. The cultivation in the twelve important indigo-growing districts of Bengal and Bihar is estimated to cover respectively 235,300 acres and 273,300 acres or altogether 94 per cent of the whole area in the Lower Provinces. The figures appended represent the estimated area and proportion of yield (100 representing an average crop):

Bengal :	Acres.	Yield.
Midnapur	40,100	62·5
Nadia	49,700	68·75
Jessore	13,700	62·5
Murshidabad	51,400	53·25
Malda	13,100	75
Purnea	54,300	62·5
Bhagalpur	13,093	100
Bihar :	Acres.	Yield.
Monghyr	12,000	81·25
Saran	32,000	43·75
Champarn	74,000	62·5
Muzaffarpur	85,000	31·37
Darbhanga	70,300	62·5

It is estimated that the yield will be five-sixths of an average crop in Bengal and about two-thirds in Bihar, and for the whole province 69 per cent. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area is estimated to be 370,599 acres, 271,123 being in the Doab. This is 13·6 per cent smaller than the area sown last year, but nearly 20 per cent larger than the average. The restriction is attributed partly to the discouragement of low prices in 1896, partly to the substitution of food grains, and partly to the lack of capital among the smaller cultivators arising out of general agricultural conditions. As in Bengal the season was not favourable : the growth of the plant was interfered with early in the season by excessive heat and insufficient rain, and later in the season the heavy rain of July and August flooded the low lands and greatly injured the indigo growing in them. The condition of the crop generally is reported to be about two-thirds of a full average.

Messrs. W. Moran and Company, of Calcutta, write as follows of the crop in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces :—

"Under we give the figures of our final estimate of the total indigo outturn. The second cuttings in Bihar have, as anticipated, proved a failure, the plant having grown thin and ill-grown, though the weather in parts was comparatively favourable and the produce in the vat was moderately good. The Benares crop suffered severely from excessive rain and floods over a somewhat wide area during manufacture. . . . The North-West estimate has been made under the usual difficulties arising from conflicting reports, but we believe it will turn out fairly correct—

Lower Bengal	17,600 maunds.
Bihar	41,500 "
Benares	16,000 "
North Western Provinces	40,000 "
Total	115,000 "

This estimate for the North-Western Provinces corresponds closely as regards the total with that of the local officials which is : Benares 10,000, Doab 40,248 maunds. In the Panjab the area sown in the seven districts from which reports have been received is estimated at 130,600 acres, being 31·2 per cent less than last year. The crop is grown on irrigated lands only, and the condition is reported to be generally good. In Madras the area sown to the end of August is estimated to be about 207,800 acres, being nearly 21 per cent less than the average. The decrease is due to the absence of timely rain in the Deccan and the Circars and to the extensive cultivation of food-grains in place of indigo. There has been some increase in the Carnatic where the season was more favourable.

COTTON.

The second general memorandum on the prospects of the Cotton Crop of the season 1897 is as follows :—The season did not promise well in the beginning, the rains coming too late generally for early sowings. But, the rain of August and September was on the whole very favourable and the crop now promises well everywhere. It will not, however be a large crop, for in consequence of the delay of the rains, and also in consequence of the exhaustion of stocks of grain, large areas which would ordinarily have been placed under cotton were sown with grain and fodder crops. The contraction in the area of cotton-producing land is most marked in Bombay, and it is large also in Berar, in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in Madras, being materially (in Bombay greatly) below the average in all of these provinces. In the Panjab and Sind the average area has been exceeded, and in the Central Provinces the area is not below the average. The actual acreage is estimated at :

	Acres.
Bombay	3,469,000
Berar	2,628,000
Madras	699,400
Central Provinces	665,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,065,000
Panjab	1,190,000
Sind	117,000

but the reports from Bombay are, as stated below, very defective. The condition of the crop is on the whole promising everywhere, the rain—when it came—having been adequate and well distributed. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh it is reported to be below the average. In Berar an average crop is expected, and elsewhere the crop is generally fair to good. The provincial reports are summarised in the following paragraphs : The reports from Bombay are a preliminary forecast of the late-sown crop in Gujarat, Karnatak, and Sind, and a second forecast of the early-sown crop in the Deccan.

The area under the late sown crop is estimated at about 2,843,600 acres, but the report is very defective, no information having been furnished for considerable areas. A large proportion of this acreage is in the Native States in Gujarat, where the area is 1,900,000 acres. In the British districts of Gujarat there are 409,000 acres under cotton. These areas are respectively 23 and 34 per cent below the average. In the British districts of Karnatak the area sown is 325,000 acres, being nearly 40 per cent smaller than the average. In the Native States in this tract only 92,000 acres are reported to be under cotton. In Sind the area reported (117,000 acres) is about 12 per cent more than the average. The decrease in Gujarat and Karnatak is general and due partly to insufficient rain at sowing time and partly to extensive sowings of food-grains. Except in low lying lands in Broach, where the plant has suffered from a water-logged soil, the condition of the crop is reported to be generally good, fair in Baroda. In the Deccan the area sown with the early-sown crop is stated to be about 743,000 acres, 731,000 being in Khandesh. This area is about 39 per cent less than the area of last year and 36 per cent less than the average. Food and foodder crops having been substituted for cotton. Sowings were retarded by inadequate rain at the beginning of the season, but the rain since has been very favourable, and the condition of the crop is reported to be excellent. In Madras the area sown to the end of September was 609,400 acres. This is 9 per cent more than the area sown last year, but it is 11 per cent smaller than the average. The condition of the crop is said to be generally fair and thriving.

In Berar the area is estimated at 2,028,500 acres, which is 207,172 acres, or about 13 per cent smaller than the area sown in 1896, cotton having made room for jawar in view to the replacement of exhausted food stocks. The season has been favourable and the rainfall adequate, and prospects have improved, so that the present estimate is for an average crop (16 annas) in Akola and Amraoti, and a 13 or 14-anna crop in the other districts. In the Central Provinces the area sown in 1896, under the encouragement of an uncommonly abundant yield in 1895, was very large. In the present year a reduced area has been placed under cotton, that staple giving place to food-grains ; but the area, which is reported to be 665,000 acres, is not below the average. The rains were late, but since they began the season has been on the whole so favourable that, if heavy rain should not fall at the end of this month or the beginning of November, a really fine outturn is expected. At present a yield well above the average is expected. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the area shown was originally estimated to be about 15 per cent under the average ; it is now estimated at about 20 per cent under the average, the reduction being due partly to the late arrival of the rains and partly to the destruction of the crop on low lands by excessive rain in August. The condition of the crop is represented by 70 in Rohilkhand and ranges from 75 to 80 elsewhere, 100 representing full average. In the Punjab the area sown is now returned at 1,190,000 acres, which is 2 per cent less than the area of 1896, though much more than the average. Though sowings were delayed in consequence of the late arrival of the rains, the area sown on unirrigated land is 14 per cent larger than that sown last year. The season has on the whole been favourable, though the rainfall was deficient early in the season and some damage from locusts is reported in a few places. Prospects generally are said to promise better than last year when the crop was rather poor especially in unirrigated land.

RICE-CROP PROSPECTS, 1897-98.

Summary of the District Officers reports on the rice-crop prospects on the 30th September 1897 in the 14 chief rice-producing Districts of Lower Burma :—Reports have been received from all the chief rice-producing districts of Lower Burma. The report from Prome relates only to four townships out of seven, while that from Tounguo is conjectured in respect of three townships. As at present estimated the area actually under paddy cultivation is 5,512,503 acres as against 5,381,611 acres actually cropped last year, an increase of 280,892 acres or 2·4 per cent. All districts show increases in the cropped area. The fallow area has decreased considerably in all districts except Henzada, and the area destroyed, except in the Thongwa district, is trifling. Up to date the rains have been very favourable everywhere and crop prospects are excellent.

MR. LANDOR'S EXPEDITION.

SOME sixteen months ago, Mr. Landor called at the office of the London *Daily Mail*, with the project of entering, as that journal's correspondent, the sacred and supposed inaccessible city of Lhassa, in Tibet. Mr. Landor was to endeavour, disguised as a Chinese pilgrim, to get within the domain of the Grand Lama, making, en route, any needed geographical and other explorations and investigations.

The *Daily Mail* agreed to bear the expense of such an expedition, conditionally upon it receiving the sole right of publication of an account of the mission; and it is for this reason, we suppose, that only the briefest particulars of Mr. Landor's trip, as gathered from postcard to friends, has hitherto been attainable. At the beginning of March last, Landor called at the office to take his farewell, and started off, confident, but by no means over-confident, or succeeding in the dangerous task he had set himself.

It is stated that for many years he had made a careful study of the undertaking, and, inasmuch as he had ascertained that the Grand Lama is in constant receipt of news from Europe, it had been decided that no hint should be given in the newspapers as to the destination or direction of the expedition of which he was to take the lead. When he said goodbye, therefore, it was with a promise of mutual secrecy until such time as it became evident that the publication of news of his movements would in no way endanger his life. He was jocular on seeing out, although he was fully aware of the kind of fate that would follow the penetration of his disguise, and his last remark, as he left the Editorial Sanctum, was a playful quotation from "The Mikado".—Yes, I expect 'it will be

SOMETHING LINGERING, WITH BOILING OIL IN IT,'"

and, indeed, according to our telegrams, the tortures of the log and the rack to which he was subjected, appear to have been of a very barbaric sort.

Meanwhile, now that Mr. Harmsworth, Landor's editorial employer, has given some of Landor's correspondence to the world, it is interesting to read

LANDOR'S LAST LETTER.

Garbzang (10,570ft. above sea level),

Himalayas, May 28, 1897.

My Dear Mr. Harmsworth,—I am now within one march of the Tibetan frontier, and hope in a day or two to be across. I hear that the Tibetans have sent 300 soldiers to guard the pass I am going to cross, and I suppose that if they find me out (which is not unlikely, owing to their having so many spies on this side) there will be trouble. I mean to get through, whether my followers stick to me or not. My servants seem alarmed, so much so that I have half a mind to leave them all behind and go in absolutely alone.

I calculate that *if* I manage to get through the pass safely I ought to reach Lhassa within thirty days at the most, of my having entered Tibet. I have been here rapidly on foot at the rate of twenty-five miles a day, which is not bad, considering that I have been for the last twenty days at between 7,000ft. and 11,000ft. altitude. The pass I shall cross will be about 15,000ft. It is a nasty crossing now, owing to a heavy fall of snow we had, the other day.

I am going through alone at night, and my servants will follow early in the morning, when I will join them and keep in hiding all day. During the following night we will try to march thirty miles across the deserted country, and then over another high pass, when I shall consider myself safe until I reach Lhassa, the country between being utterly uninhabited.

I am keeping a good look-out, knowing that Lieut. Gaussen had his skull smashed by the Tibetans last summer as he attempted to enter the country from this same pass, and a native explorer was badly beaten and robbed of all his luggage by a band of brigands, who further wanted to murder him. He managed to escape, however, without clothes, money, or anything else. I am going, of course, in my disguise, but I fancy that the Tibetans are suspicious of it.

I am thoroughly enjoying my journey, and I have had some strange experiences already here in Bhot (or Tibet of this side of the Himalayas). I had written you an article of some 4,000 words yesterday, and had carefully copied it out and stowed it away in my tent. We had a frightful storm during the night, and my tent, with many of my luggage articles, including the copy of the article, were blown into the Kali River, some 2,000 ft. below my camping ground. I will copy it out again and send it with this letter.

LATER.

My men seem in better spirits now, and are astounded at the accuracy of my Lee-Metford. They all say they won't be afraid of the Lamas now ! They swear they will follow me anywhere.

If all goes well I will push through very quickly. I have plenty of confidence in myself and my scheme, though nobody I met en route seemed to have any. They all were cold water on my project and refused to help me in any way, even to get reliable servants. Some of the natives, however, have been very kind to me, and they have done all they could to oblige me. I have taken a large number of successful negatives, but am unable to print them. Please keep the article I am sending you until you receive my letter. Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you again in not many months from now, and with kindest regards to you and Mr. Harmsworth.

Yours very sincerly,

A. HENRY SAVAGE LANDOR.

June 2.—There has been a very heavy snowstorm during the night, and it is not possible to cross the pass for another ten days.

I am sending a man specially with my last letter to post at the last post-office many marches back of this place.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF MR. LANDOR.

Mr. A. Henry Savage Landor, the young artist and explorer, is the grandson of Walter Savage Landor. Though but little over thirty years of age, he has had a life full of adventure, and in his many and varied undertakings he has met with a considerable amount of success. Born in Florence, he was there educated as a civil engineer ; but at the age of sixteen he gave himself up to art. While still a boy he went to England, where he sold some of his first pictures, and with the profits visited Spain, Morocco, and Egypt, sketching, and meeting with success. In the United States he did a lot of portrait-painting, and his picture of Mrs. Brown Potter in particular attracted a good deal of attention. After that he went on tours in the States, in Canada, and in Japan, in the last of which places he lived in native style, and remained long enough to learn the language and become a thorough Jap. After that he travelled in the Kurile Islands and in Corea, and next spent a year in China, travelling in every direction. Australia came next, and although Mr. Landor passed through India to get to Tibet, it seems to India is the only place which he has not "done." Probably it has been too much "done" by tourists already to suit his fancy.

GENERAL NEAL DOW, the "father of prohibition," whose death is announced from America this week, was well known in England which he had visited on at least three occasions. He was in many respects a wonderful old man. Although ninety-three, his mental powers had not a year ago felt the touch of age, he was travelling freely and responding to many calls for his services as a public speaker. Almost to the last he continued to write for publication, and kept up a correspondence with temperance workers all over the world. Truly the General was a standing testimony to the healthfulness of temperance principles. "The Maine law," the General used to be fond of telling, "originated in a rum-shop." In days long gone by a poor woman came to him in dire distress because her husband, at that very moment drinking in a saloon which she named, was in imminent peril of loosing his employment, held under Government, should he go the next day to his work the worse for liquor. She begged Mr. Dow to go and try to induce the saloon-keeper not to sell him any more drink. He went, and found the husband in the saloon. Mr. Dow said to the liquor-seller, "I wish you would sell no more liquor to Mr. Blank." "Why, Mr. Dow," said he, "I must supply my customers." "But," was the reply, "this gentleman has a large family to support. If he goes to his office drunk to-morrow he will lose his place. I wish you would sell him no more." At this the liquor-seller waxed angry, said he had a family to support, and that he had a licence to sell liquor. "So you have a licence to sell," said Mr. Dow, "and you support your family by impoverishing others. With God's help I'll change all this." And he left, fired by a determination to devote his life to the suppression of the liquor traffic. And he did it.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. Colman's Tendre Soap is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this ? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar pangs. Its charm is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

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SHOPS AND CHIFFONS.

SOME very handsome dresses are being worn in "Le Portefeuille," being played in the Palais Royal Theatre just now. A very admirably cut gown is of pale-blue *crepe de Chine*. The skirt is gored to such perfection that not a wrinkle is to be seen, and behind it extends itself in a moderately long train. The under-bodice is of cream guipure, over which the *crepe de Chine* is arranged in close-fitting folds. Two lines of zibeline run from shoulder to hem in front and two from shoulder to hem of the train behind, to lines approaching each other at the waist and radiating out below it in a most effective manner. The skirt is also edged with zibeline, and all these lines of zibelines are accompanied by an equally narrow line of cream guipure. The tight sleeves are of guipure, with shoulder-frills of *crepe de Chine* which droop prettily over the bodice in front. There is a short sash bow of the *crepe de Chine* at the left side. The combination of fur and lace and *crepe de Chine* is a very effective one.

In the same play are two very striking dresses. One is a Princess robe of black cloth, parting in front to show a soft vest and petticoat of white satin. The slightly full sleeves are of white satin with yellow guipure applique. The black cloth is edged everywhere with black astrakhan, and all the corners have pointed embroideries in yellow guipure and black gimp. The other dress is of red cloth with a pouched bodice and plain skirt elaborately embroidered down the front and round the hem with black gimp. The bodice also is richly embroidered, and is turned back a little below the neck and down in front to show a vest of black silk glace. There is also a folded belt of the black glace.

Tomato-red is a charming new colour in velveteen for blouses. One made of it has little zouave fronts with two narrow lines of silk stitchery outlining them, and a strap of quaint rich Turkish embroidery down the front. A soft folded belt of the velveteen fastens at the left side, and the tight sleeve has a cuff of the Turkish embroidery. A pretty blouse of electric-blue velveteen has three tucks across the chest, a turn-over collar open in front, and is fastened down the back. A very lovely blouse for dinner or theatre wear is of silk brocade in heliotrope and gold. It is drawn across the chest, has soft puffed sleeves and finely kilted frills of the brocade resting on the shoulders and falling from the elbow sleeves. A very charming style for morning blouses in flannel or cashmere is to make them with roll-over collars and turn-back cuffs edged with soft frills of lighter silk. Nothing simpler or prettier for young girls could be desired.

Quaint Victorian bonnets for old and young are being made in velveteen; but, after all, it is children that suit these extravagances best. More generally becoming, however, are the plain little velveteen bonnets with soft ruffles of silk next their faces, soft silk ties, and fluffy silk rosettes on the top. Now and again, however, you come across children who suit neither the Victorian nor the close bonnet, and for these there is a pretty new bonnet made with a box-pleated frill about two inches deep, turned back from the face after the fashion of a French fishwife's cap. Three-cornered hats for little boys in velveteen, caught up with soft silk rosettes, are also pretty.

Black silk has always its uses, and two dresses—a day and an evening one—seen the other day would together almost do duty for everything. The day one had a bolero of yellow guipure edged with black velvet and jet, and a waistband and collar of crushed-raspberry silk. A variety of boleros and waistbands would of course make of this gown a multitude. The evening dress of black silk muslin hung over black satin with a bodice all dainty rufflings, and a Swiss belt of black satin sewn with sequins. These belts require to be excellently cut, however, to be really successful.

For the half-season a fresh dinner-dress for quiet friendly occasions, cut not too low at the neck or too high on the arm, is often very useful for those to whom the autumn evening chills are apt to bring coughs, catarrh, or neuralgia. A pretty dress of this description is made of *drap de Chine*—a charming new material that hangs as softly as *crepe de Chine* but is thicker and warmer, and therefore more suitable for autumn wear. The full skirt is pleated on the hips, and is barred at intervals with sets of six tiny ruffings of heliotrope chiffon. The soft full bodice has transparent sleeves of white chiffon, and the open neck is filled in with white chiffon drawn into a charming little baby ruffle round the neck. A soft full sash of heliotrope chiffon, with long ends edged with tiny ruffings, completes this very dainty little gown. Another is of soft blue-and-heliotrope shot silk, and has the skirt chequered by crossing-lines of black lace insertion. It is hung over white silk. The bodice is softly draped across the front from the left shoulder and fastened with ruffles of black chiffon over white chiffon. This also has the convenient long transparent sleeves of white chiffon, but the neck is open and is edged with a cluster of heliotrope and white chrysanthemums.

A very pretty evening blouse is made of pink glace silk, with modified bishop sleeves and a low-cut neck filled in with rucked pink chiffon. A soft drapery of black chiffon, artistically arranged, modifies the front, and straps of black lace insertion wander diagonally across the bishop sleeve. This style of a loose casual drapery artistically draped across the front of the bodice is a new one, and very becoming to slender figures. As the drapery is usually merely tacked on, it can be changed and varied at will. For instance, a plain blouse of scarlet silk made with a yoke of vertical tucks, and the rest of the bodice and the sleeves with horizontal tucks, might have double garnitures of rich yellow guipure and fine black Chantilly. A ruffle inside the neckband pouching over behind, and a frill over the epaulette, which is still an essential modification of the new plain tight sleeves, should be tacked on to match. The little front drapery is often fastened on with a rosette of ribbon at the left side of the bodice, and thence pouched gracefully down over the waistband, into which it may be merely tucked in and fastened with a couple of those jewelled pins that are always ornamental.

It is always well to go to the fountain-head, and at present Paris, which is acknowledged to dictate the fashions to the civilised world, is filled with novelties. Blouses are represented by well-fitting bodices slightly pouched, which open in the centre of the front in a curved or battlemented form in order to reveal a lighter *nuance* or a more gossamer material. For evening, chiffon, *mousseline de soie*, and similar fabrics are universally employed, together with pretty striped and *Chine* silks and some light-toned poplins. The embroiderers of all kinds and descriptions have been making a harvest, and the very finest cotton stitchery on muslin is applied alike to velvets, satins, and the thinnest of muslins. All preconceived notions have to be thrown to the winds. Furs are not considered complete without the addition of lace; and velvet and fur both are to be worn far more liberally than they have been for years. Capes are by no means out of date; but they are longer and fuller, and many are made of astrakhan, which adjust themselves to the shoulders and have a deep gathered flounce of sable beyond. Ermine is being used for trimming, and many curious combinations in furs hold good. The greatest novelties are the intricate patterns in caracul and Persian lamb appliqued on to red and other coloured velvets; while some of the many fur outdoor garments are trimmed with similar velvet appliques.

Each large firm in Paris has unique styles; but in one point they all seem to be agreed—namely, that the sleeves should be ruffled and follow the outline of the arm closely to the wrist, where they often fall in a point over the hand; and that the puff at the top should form an acute angle from the shoulder, the upper surface being quite flat. Bodices are no longer full at the back for day wear, and the senorita jacket is relegated to embroidered additions to bodices; but there are many braces and large single revers more or less profusely ornamented. Braiding is universally worn. Broad braid is employed, and it is sometimes replaced by ribbon put on as plain bands of an inch wide, or fully gathered when much narrower. Indeed, many of the essentially high collars, revers, cuffs, and basques are covered all over with these narrow ribbons thus treated. Many skirts are completely covered with close-set rows of braid; others have true-lovers' knots formed on them; while geometric designs are introduced on others. But a plain cloth dress, or one of the popular checks, is hardly considered up to the mark without this class of ornamentation.

Collar-bands are so wide that all kinds of cravats have been brought out, some of them with silk bows or lace or fur attached to the centre of the front. We have hardly before formed sable into a gigantic bow of two loops, kept in place in the centre by a diamond buckle and supplemented by a long lace tie. Some of these cravats are made of alternate rows of silk and insertion, amalgamation employed for vests and blouses.

Mantles with long ends are to be worn by matrons, while younger women are affecting grey jackets and capes with yellow linings. Some of the mantles are trimmed with fur which is embroidered in a quaint fashion, the patterns worked with loops of silk drawn through the material, and so formed into *fleur-de-lis* and other designs. This class of ornamentation bordered a golden brown triple cape, headed by a line of gold braid, and attached to a close-fitting under-bodice held in by a jewelled belt. Some of the evening capes have bands of black horse-hair lace, which on the surface display white muslin embroidery in applique, emphasised here and there by a few black paillettes.

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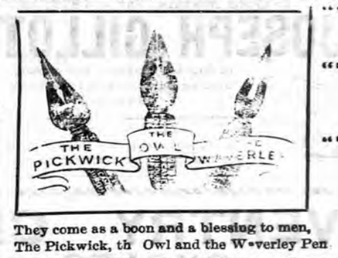

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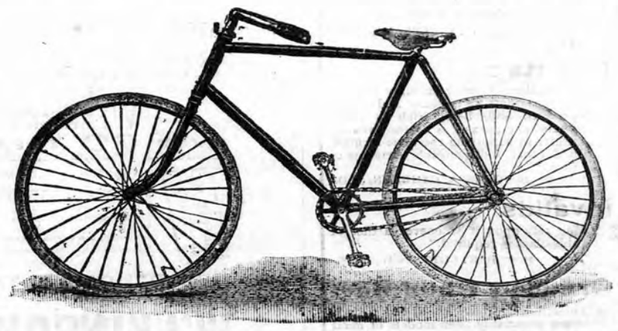

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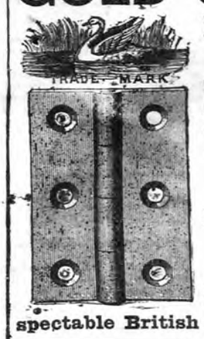

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